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Christianity Offered As Only Hope of World; German Refugees Teach

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 8, 1940

In New England: Lights Tested on Canal

Bishop Ivan Lee Holt of Dallas, Texas, former President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, told a conference of religious leaders at Harvard University today that only Christianity could deliver the world from its present chaos. [Details: Page 9.]

United States Army Engineers disclosed they are testing the efficacy of sodium lights in water navigation. Several have been installed experimentally along the Cape Cod Canal. [Details: Page 10.]

Distinguished German playwrights, singers and linguists are among political refugees who have commenced teaching at the Work and Study Camp of Goddard College at Plainfield, Vt. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

In Washington: AAA Spends $878,973,924

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported it had spent $878,973,924 in carrying out a crop-control and farmer-benefit program during the 11 months ending June 1. The largest item was $512,460,000 in soil-conservation payments.

The Interior Department gave priority to national defense activities and instructed all division and bureau heads to co-operate with the Defense Resources Committee.

The Works Projects Administration announced it would publish a series of "state fact-books" containing highly condensed information on the social, economic, political, and cultural history of each state. The first is expected to appear about a year hence.

Admiral J. O. Richardson arrived unexpectedly at the Navy Department from Hawaii where the United States battle armada is stationed. Observers expect he will discuss with the high command the pressing question of where to keep the fleet as well as naval operations which have been learned from the European war.

U. S. Tourist to Cuba Needs no Passport

NEW YORK (AP)—An official of the Cuban Consulate-General announced that citizens of the United States would not need passports and consular visas to visit Cuba. The United States State Department ruled recently that all aliens crossing the borders into this country would require passports, and it was then reported that Cuba had imposed similar requirements on United States visitors to the island.

In Far East: British Refuse to Close Burma Route

In the Far East announcement was made of Britain's refusal to close the British-controlled Burma route which is one of China's remaining supply routes. [Details: Page 4.]

In Shanghai the Japanese charged an affront to the honor of the Japanese Army by United States Marines who arrested Nipponese gendarmes in a prohibited section of the International Settlement. American officials denied that the Japanese were roughly handled. [Details: Page 4.]

The Sino-Japanese War opened its fourth year during the week end with a continued Japanese military drive and continued resistance on the part of "free" China under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Chungking was bombed by more than 100 Japanese planes which continued the aerial strafing of the Chinese provisional Capital by raiding its western suburbs.

War Summary: Norse King Refuses to Abdicate

Norway's King, Haakon VII, has refused to abdicate in response to a demand by the German-dominated administration of Norway. Announcement of his resolve was made by the Associated Press today from London.

In Sweden, German regimentation plans proceeded apace as the country negotiated trade and exchange agreements not only with the Reich but with German-controlled Denmark and Norway. Rearrangement of Swedish economy is to meet the "fundamental changes" brought about by German gains on the Continent. [Details: Page 5.]

King Christian X of Denmark ended 10 days of Cabinet reshuffling by commissioning Eric Scavenius, former Foreign Minister, to form a new Government.

Britain fended off Axis air raiders and struck back at many points on the northern and southern fronts. The French crews on warships detained at Alexandria were demobilized by agreement with their officers. French planes were admitted to have joined Axis fliers in raids on Gibraltar as reprisal for Britain's attack on the French Fleet. [Details: Page 4.]

The Spanish frontier was reported closed through acts of Germany on the French border. The report, heard in New York on a British broadcast wavelength was not confirmed from other sources.

Axis plans were held in strictest secrecy following yesterday's two-hour meeting between Reichsführer Hitler and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano at the Chancellery in Berlin. The conversations, which it was believed might touch on recent events in Southeastern Europe and developments in the war with Britain, were attended by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian and German ambassadors. The talks will be resumed July 10.

Eire's neutrality was attacked by Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, as a "source of great danger not only to Eire herself, but to the United Kingdom."

Indian independence and immediate formation of a popular Government in India were the demands made in a resolution passed by Mohandas K. Gandhi and members of the Congress (Nationalist Party) Working Committee. The action followed new but undisclosed "offers" by Britain.

Recruiting of Frenchmen for the fleet or air force legion began in London as a French military court at Toulouse sentenced in absentia Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French refugee Government in London, to four years in prison and a fine of 100 francs. Henri de Kerillis, former member of the French Chamber of Deputies, arrived at Ottawa, for talks on behalf of General de Gaulle.

French Admiral de Villaine, commanding French warships in British ports, was disclosed to have been arrested by the British to prevent resistance to British seizure of the vessels.

American refugees numbering about 1,600 were homeward bound aboard the United States liner Washington, which sailed July 7 from Galway, Ireland.

Baltic elections July 14, presumably on the Soviet model, will place before the people of Russian-dominated Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, the question of outright union with the Soviet Union.

American Youth Orchestra Begins Rehearsals

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra, 80 youngsters picked from all parts of the Nation, began rehearsals in the Atlantic City High School today. After a public dress rehearsal in Atlantic City, the youngsters will play before President Roosevelt and other governmental dignitaries in Washington on July 23, then sail for South America on a good-will tour.

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After 14 Years Springfield Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Mass., July 8

Fourteen years after receiving an invitation to hold its convention in this city the American Guild of Banjoists, Mandolinists and Guitarists has accepted.

Adrian L. Potter, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce Convention Bureau, wrote the letter of invitation in 1926. He has just received a telegram informing him that 600 Guild members will come to Springfield in 1942. In 1926 Mr. Potter was advised that the Guild never came to a city as small as Springfield. It met in Kansas City that year. It met this year in Cincinnati.

War Is Viewed Of U.S. Concern On Two Fronts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 8—The United States is deeply concerned with war on two fronts today, George Rogers Taylor, Professor of Economics at Amherst College, told the Institute for Social Progress this morning. The first is the world-wide struggle—military and ideological—between democracy and totalitarianism. The second is the battle on the home front against poverty, depression, agricultural stagnation, unemployment and the problems of capital and labor.

The first — the world - wide struggle—is more dramatic, he declared. It makes the headlines. But the second is even more important to Americans. Win the battle on the home front, Professor Taylor declared, and subversive trends are obliterated through lack of an objective not already realized—and, furthermore—a step is taken to strengthen democracy in the world as a whole.

It is inability to win this battle at home, he added, that results in a willingness to try totalitarianism—with all its material efficiency. Despair of the masses is the key to Fascism.

Different Approaches

As the Institute opened its two-week session on the Wellesley College campus, various speakers outlined different approaches to this home front battle which are to be studied at its lectures, round tables

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Leaders Flout Farley Secret On Third Term

Go on with preparations for Chicago on assumption President will be drafted and run.

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt was urged "to be a candidate or to consent to be drafted" today by two leaders of the Massachusetts delegation where James A. Farley has the bulk of his delegate strength to the Chicago Democratic Convention.

Representative McCormack, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, and William H. Burke, Jr., State Democratic Chairman and a convention delegate, after calling at the White House, said:

"We urged him to be a candidate or to consent to be drafted. I think it's absolutely indispensable that the President run. He is the outstanding man in government life in the world today and is the one man who is the leader of the forces, in government life, of enlightenment, progress and peace."

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which opens in Chicago next Monday, are making all their plans on the assumption that President Roosevelt will be the Party's 1940 nominee.

Aware at last that the President has made his third-term decision which he communicated "in all frankness" to Postmaster General James A. Farley in a three-hour interview Sunday, Democratic leaders are confident that Mr. Roosevelt will accept another nomination which the Chicago Convention will virtually implore him to take.

The basic political fact is that the nomination is not merely Mr Roosevelt's for the asking; it is his unless he simply, severely and irrevocably rejects it and the managers of the Democratic Party are convinced, perhaps to some extent by wishful thinking, that the President will not take

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

'Peaceful' Britain Bristles With Guns

Countryside appears to be empty but hot welcome awaits invader—U. S. planes win high praise.

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Britain claimed the upper hand over Nazi air raiders today and declared that its fliers were matching blow for blow as waves of German planes still poured over England.

Several persons were believed to have been killed and some damage was caused in towns of Northeast, Southeast and Southwest England as the Germans continued the air forays from which the British have had but one day of respite since June 18.

The Times said the Air Ministry reckoned that "40 German airplanes have been brought down in the past fortnight and that some 2,500 in all have been destroyed by British forces alone since the war began."

British demobilize French warships: Page 4.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EAST ANGLIA, July 8—I have just been out over Britain's closely guarded coast line in a Lockheed "Hudson" reconnaissance plane—one of those American aircraft which have rendered such valuable war service to Britain.

As we banked over the water, causing serious concern to some seals basking on a sand bank only 10 feet or so below our wingtip, the young pilot added his voice to the general chorus of praise evoked throughout Britain's coastal command by performances of this adapted civilian machine.

"It's a fine kite," he said.

This is lyrical tribute coming from one of those British skyriders who do so much and say so little.

8,000,000 Miles

For these California-made craft have together totaled more than 8,000,000 miles without a single case of engine failure beyond those caused by enemy fire.

It explains the reason for the important role which American-made aircraft are now playing as the mainstay of Britain's "invasion patrol."

The American-made ships have developed a reputation not only as bombers but as incidental fighters as well.

These American machines, operating as the eyes of Britain—and a great deal more beside—maintain an aggressive watch on the German-occupied coasts of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France as Britain steels itself to withstand a sudden attack from any quarter by sea or air.

Flair for Modesty

"Tram drivers" is what the pilots call themselves with the Royal Air Force's unrivaled flair for minimizing the adventure-story angle of any job it undertakes and the prosaic title conveys at least some suggestion of the methodical manner in which the skies are scoured without cessation day after day and night after night while the British people labor below to make

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Wide World

American Planes in British Defense

Upper: This picture, taken from a Lockheed "Hudson" as it flew along the British coast, shows the extensive view afforded the navigator through the transparent nose of the plane. Center: Crew of one of the Hudsons. They are (left to right): The pilot, wireless operator, and the rear gunner. Navigator of the plane is not shown. Lower: Two of a formation of five aircraft flying only 50 feet above the sea in the Helgoland Bight area.

Japan Reports France Weighs War on Britain

New Pétain Constitution to be based on slogan of 'Labor, family, and Fatherland.'

TOKYO, July 8 (AP)—A Government spokesman said the Tokyo Foreign Office had received reports, thus far unconfirmed, that the French Government was contemplating a declaration of war on Great Britain, Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported today in a radiocast.

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The French Charge d'Affaires informed the British Foreign Office today that the French Embassy in London was withdrawing to France.

This, apparently, indicated fulfillment of the French decision to break off diplomatic relations with Great Britain although it was considered unlikely that the French Embassy would leave immediately.

GRENOBLE, France, July 8 (AP)—France's slogan, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternite" (liberty, equality, fraternity) may be replaced in the new Constitution being drafted by Premier Marshal Henri Pétain's Government by the words, "Travail, Famille, Patrie" (labor, family, Fatherland).

A dispatch from Vichy, seat of the Government, to the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois today said Vice-Premier Pierre Laval's talks with groups of Senators and Deputies indicated these three words would be the foundation of the new Constitution.

The dispatch said the national assembly will ask Wednesday for a "brief text" giving Premier Pétain and his Government all powers for drafting the Constitution, with both the Marshal's prestige and his Government's life depending on its passage.

Passage appeared assured by a large majority said Le Petit Dauphinois.

Former Premier Edouard Daladier, former Cabinet Ministers Cesar Campinchi, Yvon Delbos, and Paul Bastid and dozens of other Deputies who, the dispatch said "sailed aboard the Massilia," will not be present at the assembly.

The new Constitution, according to the dispatch, will call for two Houses, but their composition will be different. The Upper House will consist of representatives of "the great professional, intellectual and economic interests," while the Lower House will contain "representatives of corporatives and families."

Changes in France

GENEVA, July 8 (AP)—The censored press of unoccupied France carried reports today that Marshal Henri Pétain's Government was "only transitory" and would make way for a new regime with Marshal Pétain as "Chief of State" like Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain.

These reports added that Jose Felix Lequerica, Spanish Ambassador to France, recently gave the Marshal a full report on General Franco's reconstruction plans and postwar laws and decrees, which may be used as a model for France.

It is said that since Marshal Pétain took office the extremely active semi-Fascist Croix-de-Feu organization of Col. François de la Rocque has gained new strength among Army, Navy, and Air Force officers.

A dispatch from Vichy to Le Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble forecast the resignation of French President Lebrun and his replacement by Marshal Pétain, who, it said, would "only accept the title of executive power."

A triumvirate of former Premier Pierre Laval, Gen. Maxime Weygand, and Adrien Marquet, former Minister of Labor and Mayor of Bordeaux, would dominate the Government under Marshal Pétain's titular direction, this report said.

Warning to Britain

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The Pétain Government was reported yesterday to have warned that British warships or planes would be attacked if they approach within 20 miles of the French coast. The report, credited by Havas (French news agency) to usually well-informed quarters, was sent from Vichy, France, by Reuters (British news agency).

Reuters also carried a Havas dispatch saying between 400 and 450 Deputies and Senators—less than half of the French Parliament—would attend the meeting of the two houses this week to pass on projected changes in the French Constitution.

A German radiocast heard in London said the Pétain Government had ordered that the French franc henceforth would not be quoted in terms of the British pound sterling, and that linking of the franc to the pound would be ended.

Cardenas-Almazan Rivalry Real Mexican Election Issue

By Betty Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Two men met at the Mexican polls on July 7 to battle for the Presidency of Mexico for the next six years. They were Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho and Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, but the real struggle for power was not between these two. It was between President Lazaro Cardenas and General Almazan, two of the ablest and most ambitious strong men in Mexico.

Much has been written about this campaign. Unfortunately it was written in terms of the current ideologies of "Right" and "Left," with all of the sloppy thinking which accompanies such classifications. Few accurate estimates of the men and their programs have been achieved but the most pertinent comment to date is that of a wit who called them "Mexico's Two Dark Horses." He correctly implied that no one can predict what kind of a President either man will make.

The rubber stamp placed on General Camacho was that of "Leftist" because he was backed by the Administration's Mexican Revolutionary Party (P. R. M.), the Confederation of Mexican Labor (C. T. M.) and the National Confederation (C. N. C.). General Camacho is not a Leftist. He is deeply conservative, and although committed to maintaining the liberal program of President Cardenas he has let it be widely known that he will implant drastic reforms.

Communal Land Program

He will substitute land division into vast communal grants, the very root of the Cardenas program, with individual grants to which the peon will be given permanent title. He will curb Labor's abuses and depose Vicente Lombardo Toledano, the radical secretary of the C. T. M. He will fail to enforce the recent regulations to Article 3 of the Constitution, providing for socialistic education. He will appease the restricted Roman Catholic Church by guaranteeing freedom of worship, conscience, and probably of education.

General Camacho is a mild, pleasant moderate who hates excesses or extremes in any form. If the world were at peace and Mexico in a state of calm he would make an ideal President. His record in the Army is that of a follower of Cardenas and of a first-rate compromiser. Time and again he has been sent to distant states and garrisons where trouble was brewing and has by his calm temper and friendly manner soothed the irate tempers and eased off the friction. The question is whether in the present period of war and possible future of world revolution he will be strong enough to keep this turbulent nation in hand.

It has been truthfully said that "the worst thing about Avila Ca-

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Bund Chieftain Under Fire As He Fights Registration

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Wilhelm Kunze, national leader of the German-American Bund, protested today against proposed legislation requiring registration of foreign-controlled organizations on the grounds that it would force the Bund out of existence.

Although denying vigorously that his organization was controlled by Nazi Germany or that it had any secret purpose to overthrow the United States Government, Mr. Kunze told a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee that no one would dare be an officer of the Bund if the bill were enacted.

"It would be impossible to comply with it," he declared. "Not a single person would have the courage to be an officer of our organization because the slightest mistake in registration would subject him to heavy fines and long imprisonment."

Mr. Kunze, a New Yorker who took over the Bund leadership when Fritz Kuhn went to prison on conviction of mishandling Bund funds, appeared before the Subcommittee at his own request to protest against the House-approved legislation.

Under $1,000 Bond

Senator Connally (D) of Texas, brought out that Mr. Kunze himself was under $1,000 bond on a charge of sponsoring a "hatred" meeting on Independence Day at Camp Nordland, New Jersey.

In response to a question, the witness said he was an American citizen, a native of Camden, N. J.

"Why did you join the Bund?" demanded Senator Connally. "Wasn't the United States good enough for you?"

"I'm a German-American," Mr. Kunze replied.

"I don't recognize any such distinction," said the Senator.

"Every American is descended from some European stock," the Bund leader continued. "I'm no less an American than anyone else but the blood in my bones makes me a German-American."

"I notice," Senator Connally remarked, "that you put the 'German' first."

Questioned further, Mr. Kunze insisted that "so far as I am concerned, Germany is a foreign nation and I have not the slightest desire to change the form of government of the United States or to gain any undue influence in it."

Says FBI Knows

Senator Connally asked Mr. Kunze at one point: "What is there about your organization you're ashamed to have the country know about?"

"Senator," Mr. Kunze replied, "the Federal Bureau of Investigation already knows more about the German-American Bund than I do."

When Mr. Kunze said the organization maintained no membership list because of fear of "persecution" and "boycott" of members if it became public, Senator Connally remarked:

"I think that if we'd put about a dozen of you in jail, maybe you'd know who the members are."

Asking to inspect Mr. Kunze's membership card, Senator Connally noted that the Bund leader's photograph showed him in a uniform with shoulder-straps and an "overseas cap."

"Are any of your members going overseas?" Senator Connally asked.

"Not unless they go as members of the armed forces of the United States," Mr. Kunze replied.

Propaganda Barrage Hints New Soviet Grab in Balkans

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 8 (AP) — Russian Ambassador Alexei Terentieff was reported en route to Moscow today aboard the Black Sea steamer Svanecia following a one-hour conference here with Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey.

Informed sources said the two Ambassadors had discussed demands which Russia is expected to make upon Turkey shortly.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 8—A hint of further Soviet expansion in the Balkans and the Near East is provided by the intensive use for propaganda that the Russians are now making of the new German "White Paper" purporting to disclose secret correspondence of the Allies with the Turkish Government.

Citing these "revelations," the Soviet press and radio inveigh against the "dastardly machinations of the warmongers."

While much rhetorical invective is directed against England, the real targets of the present Soviet campaign are first, Turkey and, second, Iran.

The Russians accuse these countries of complicity in the Allied anti-Soviet designs and, particularly, of consenting to let themselves be used as bases for a contemplated attack on the Baku oil fields at the time of the Soviet-Finnish war. From this the Russians conclude that the policies of these countries threaten Soviet security.

Ominous Warning

The ominous character of these allegations becomes clear if one recalls that similar arguments were used last fall to justify the attack on Finland, whom the Soviets accused of placing itself at the disposal of anti-Soviet interventionists.

In the carefully trained and directed Soviet Press there is no room for spontaneous indignation. Every word is carefully weighed and calculated. The present German "revelations" have not told the Russians anything they did not know before. Regardless of the authenticity of documents regarding the abortive plans for an attack on the Baku oil fields, which the Germans claim were found in French staff trains, such plans were common knowledge months ago.

At the time of the Finnish war the Allies are admitted to have projected action in the Near East oil fields. However, the Finnish peace and German successes on the Continent robbed these plans of all but historical value.

A possible clue to the nature of this move is provided by the statement that the "Soviet Union has taken measures to safeguard its security in the Baltic and the Balkans and will do the same along other frontiers." This statement was made in a Moscow radiocast last night.

The present campaign against Turkey, like the occupation of Bessarabia, has followed the removal of the French Near East Army in Syria as a military factor by the decision of the French commander, Gen. Eugene Mittlehauser to lay down arms.

As in the case of Russia's other luckless neighbor, the Soviets appear to have cleverly timed their blow for the day when Turkey finds itself in a position of military and diplomatic isolation.

Although it's too early to predict the exact form that the Russian demands and pressure on Turkey will assume, the rebus, when transcribed, seems to spell "Constantinople" and to fit in with the Soviet Balkan policy in general.

Plans Some Times Agree

The growing Soviet German friction plainly does not mean that, on some occasions, their plans may not still dovetail as they did in Poland. Russia and Germany both wish to put the screws on Turkey, but for different reasons.

Germany is primarily seeking to weaken Britain by forcing Turkey to renounce its ally. Russia is seeking to consolidate its position in the Balkans and Near East against the day of reckoning with Germany. The Soviets doubtless reason "if the Turks were willing to let the Allies operate against us from their territory, they might accord the Germans the same favor."

In fact, as recently as one year ago Russia expressed strong concern over developments in Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan of German civil aviation to which they imputed ulterior military designs But until the day of reckoning dawns both dictators, with violence hidden in their hearts will continue the outward appearance of friendship.

Russia sends new troops to Rumanian areas: Page 5.

Plane Plant Still Waiting Word 'Go' From Government

(You have read of millions appropriated for planes, of the expansion of many plants, but the question of how many war machines this country will produce during the year actually remains unanswered. Why? Because many companies do not yet have definite orders under the new program. Expert workmen must be obtained and trained and tools provided. These and other phases of the program are discussed by the Aviation Editor of the Special News Service of the Associated Press, who is on a tour of the leading plane manufacturing plants of the country, in the following story.)

SEATTLE, Wash., July 6 (AP)—In South Seattle a gleaming, new aircraft plant, to be used in part for the production of planes in America's multi-million-dollar air-rearmament program, is under construction.

It is an addition to only one of almost a score of American plane factories which, in one degree or another, have expanded their facilities in the last few months.

The Seattle factory of the Boeing Aircraft Company probably will be expanded even further in the next few months. A correlated program for the building up of our air defense is in the making now in Washington.

The question of how many planes American factories can turn out is rhetorical. How many do we want? The President has suggested to Congress that 50,000 warplanes a year should be the rated capacity of American plants. For the next two years the armed services probably will have to be satisfied with less than that.

Orders, brick and mortar, tools, materials and workmen are needed for an expanded productivity.

Estimating American airplane productivity for the year 1941 is like calling a horse white when you are sure only that it is white on the side you can see.

The new Boeing addition is being thrown up in 90 days, to increase the company's floor space by 75 per cent. That floor space has been increased 2½ time since last December by lease and construction. The company delivered one of its big, long-range four-motor bombers every four working days on its last order of 39 planes.

If you ask a Boeing official how many more of these bombers the Company will turn out with the plant expansion, he will ask you how many the Government wants and how fast it wants them.

He also will want to know whether the question includes the production of the complete plant or only that portion not now devoted to foreign orders.

American foreign policy plays a big role in air rearmament.

Tooling and manpower probably are the biggest variables, aside from prospective orders, in the air rearmament drive. Tool makers—who produce the big drop hammers which shape aluminum sheets, stamping and punching machines and lathes—are being driven 24 hours a day to supply the demands of aircraft and other essential war industries.

Factory manpower is a nice problem in itself. Pacific Coast plants have been ranging all up and down the seaboard looking for skilled and semi-skilled workmen Workmen must know their jobs The 470,000 duralumin rivets which go into a Boeing four-motor bomber cannot be put in by amateurs

Boeing's 6,500 factory workers gradually are being supplemented by what the Personnel Department calls "beginners," fresh from the Edison Vocational School in which special courses were established several months ago by the Seattle School Board. Beginners must work in the factory for a year before they are considered semi-skilled.

They must work four years before they are skilled—but the bulk of the factory jobs, fortunately, can be entrusted to semi-skilled men.

The Seattle School's June class numbered 480, the July class numbers 800. Similar schools on a smaller scale, to turn out workmen not only for aircraft but also for other factories, have been or are being established in Bellingham, Longview, Everett, Spokane and Yakima (all in Washington State), and in Portland, Pendleton, Salem and Eugene, Oregon.

Raw workman material is available. The Edison School has a waiting list of 1,500. The Boeing Plant has had 20,000 applications for work in the last five weeks. But out of that 20,000 no less than 14,000 were listed as "improbable considerations" and of the remaining 6,000, fully 75 per cent were suited only for being helpers.

The question of how many warplanes America can produce resolves itself into more than an estimate of factory space. It is a safe guess that neither the Government nor the manufacturers knows the answer—yet.

Child Refugee Committee To Aid Placement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—The nation-wide campaign to aid European child refugees coming to the United States went into full swing today with the announcement by Marshall Field, President of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, of the formation of the National Child Refugee Committee, to co-ordinate child-placing activities in every section of the nation.

Even as the steamship Samaria of the Cunard-White Star line was docking this morning, the fourth vessel from Great Britain in 16 days to bring British children to American shores, the National Committee was commencing organization of local committees throughout the nation, and calling upon American leaders in many walks of life to serve on the Committee.

Coincidentally, new additions to the flow of "Good Samaritan" dollars for refugee relief in Europe were announced, with a gift of $5,040 from William Hale Harkness swelling the war relief chest of the New York Red Cross Chapter to $1,648,834 in a drive to raise $2,000,000. A contribution of $5,000 by the Irving Trust Company was announced yesterday, while reports received here from Washington indicated that private philanthropic organizations in the United States have already dispatched some $20,000,000 for war relief to Europe.

Other efforts to assist the bringing of child refugees from Britain to American havens included these developments:

1. A plea by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary chairman of the United States Committee, that refugee children should be permitted to enter the United States as temporary visitors rather than under the immigration quota. In this plea, contained in an address carried over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that under present immigration regulations only a few hundred children can be admitted each week. She urged that the children be classed as temorary visitors by the State Department, so that more could come.

2. The United States Committee for the Care of European Children announced that hundreds of business concerns, private schools, church organizations and summer camps had offered their facilities for the care of refugee children to be brought here under Committee auspices. Private schools alone have offered to provide board and tuition for 1,700 children.

3. The steamship Scythia, of the Cunard White Star Line arrived Saturday with 71 child refugees on board, 80 already having been disembarked at Halifax. None of the arrivals had come under the auspices of the United States Committee, most of them being members of wealthy families and nine being relatives of titled persons.

More Arrivals

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Three hundred and fifty British refugee children arrived unexpectedly on the British line Samaria today—18 hours after the first contingent of 71 reached New York on the Scythia.

Most of the newcomers were with parents or guardians and most had residences arranged. They ranged from babies to 'teen age, the average being about 8 Most of them had experienced air raid alarms but none was found who had been in an actual bombing.

The Samaria left Liverpool with about 800 passengers, June 30, only 30 miles ahead of the Arandora Star, the British internment ship which was torpedoed. A destroyer and a seaplane escorting the Samaria out to sea wheeled unexpectedly away to go to the aid of the Arandora Star.

Offers to care for children fleeing warring Europe came from business firms, private schools, religious organizations and wealthy individuals as the first boatloads of child refugees from England reached American shores.

From Dr. Lewis Perry, headmaster of Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., one of the country's best known preparatory schools, came the announcement that he would lead a group of prep schools co-operating with the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

The Committee said private schools already had offered to provide full board and tuition for a total of about 1,700 children.

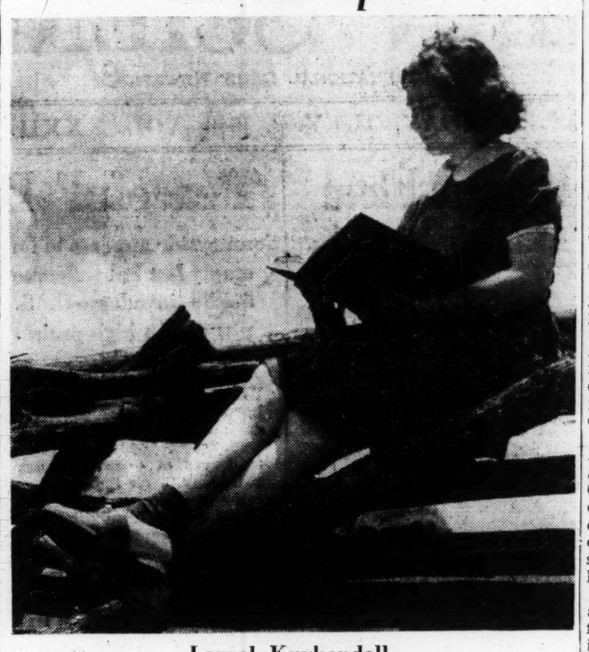
District of Columbia Up Population Ladder

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The population of the Nation's capital increased from 486,869 to 663,153 in the last decade, preliminary figures of the new census disclose.

The gain of 36.6 per cent was the largest of any major city so far reported and moved Washington up from fourteenth place among United States cities to eleventh or twelfth, depending upon the San Francisco count.

The population of the entire Washington area, including suburban counties of Maryland and Virginia adjacent to the District of Columbia, rose 43.2 per cent from 672,198 in 1930 to 962,742 in 1940.

She Can Spell



Laurel Kuykendall

1940 spelling champion, studies some of the harder words as she sits on a rail fence near her home in Pippin community, near Cookeville, Tenn.

Girl From One-Room School Wins Spelling Championship of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A little girl sat on a split-rail fence near her hundred-year-old home down in the hills of Tennessee. She was reading a large book. Billowy white clouds, in a blue sky, and a tall haystack in a field added to the charm of this pastoral setting.

National honors had been heaped recently on 14-year-old Laurel Kuykendall of the Pippin community, near Cookeville, Tenn.

She had gone out from a one-room schoolhouse, in a grove of trees, along a winding brownish country road, to spell against district champions from many cities.

She had come back with trophies and $500 prize money presented her after spelling "plantain" brought her the national championship at Washington Folks gathered to congratulate her

If she had been a boy they would have told one another that their countryside had "another Cordell Hull" in the making.

Arrangements had been made for Laurel to appear on a nation-wide radio network from New York, but the champion's father, S. P. Kuykendall, was anxious to return to his farm and to his grist-mill. So Laurel didn't appear before the microphone.

Folks in her countryside like to spell, just as Cordell Hull did at those spelling bees in his early days. Perhaps spelling comes natural to many of them. For Laurel it meant long hours of hard study. Her father, who had been a teacher for 15 years, coached her. Her mother gave Laurel words out of the 72,000-word dictionary when she had time.

Laurel didn't start to the one-room school until she was eight years old. Her teacher, Miss Ruby Countiss, despite the duty of teaching all eight grades in Pippin School, found time to spend with Laurel to coach her in studies. So Laurel graduated from the one-room school this year.

U. S. Air Force of 50,000 Planes Is Declared Possible by 1944

LOS ANGELES, July 8 (AP)—One of the country's outstanding aeronautical engineers, a member of the National Defense Advisory Committee, estimates that the United States can build up its air forces to a strength of 50,000 planes by the spring of 1944.

The 50,000-plane goal, and an annual productivity of an equal number of aircraft, were recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt in a special message in May.

Writing in the July issue of the magazine Aviation, to appear this week, T. P. Wright, chief engineering officer of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, submits these estimates of the job ahead of American plane manufacturers if they are to achieve those goals:

A plant expansion of about 400 per cent at a cost of $572,000,000.

Employment of a total of 680,000 persons.

Building Up

Building up the production rate from 6,000 planes a year at present to 24,000 a year as of January, 1943; of 36,000 a year as of the spring of 1944, and of 50,000 a year by July, 1945.

Mr. Wright says that with such an accelerated rate of manufacture, the Army and the Navy can have a combined strength of 50,000 planes by the spring of 1944 even if the United States continues to supply warplanes abroad and allows for a 20 per cent mark-off due to obsolescence and operating losses.

It was Mr. Wright who, last April, stated on the basis of charts he had prepared that Germany had to start intensive air warfare soon or lose its military advantage in the air to the Allies who were advancing rapidly in aircraft manufacture. Germany's march into the Low Countries with attendant total air war began the following month.

"It should be noted," says Mr Wright's magazine article, "that our present air force is of about the dimensions of that which Germany possessed in 1936. Germany's present air force (as of May 1, 1940) has been estimated at about 31,000 planes.

Took Four Years

"Thus, it took them four years to go from 4,300 to 31,000 total air strength. It is doubtful as to whether or not we can do better, since the energies of Germany were certainly concentrated to the utmost in arriving at the air force she now possesses."

He adds, however, that some improvement by the United States over the German rate of progress is "possible."

His estimate of the total number of aircraft plant employees needed—680,000 for both "direct labor" and supervisory duties—compares with 175,000 persons whom American plane makers had on their pay rolls on Armistice Day, 1918. At that time this country had a production rate of 21,000 planes a year.

A frequent traveler to Europe, he says Germany and England have about 400,000 persons each in their aircraft industries.

This country's maximum potential aircraft manufacturing rate "under present capacity conditions of production," with 100,000 shop and supervisory employees, he sets at about 10,000 planes a year.

He suggests as a first objective of the United States a naval air force of 5,000 planes and an army force of 20,000.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Youth Group Lays Stress On Need for Unity

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 8 (AP)—The American Youth Congress accepted "unity" as its watchword today in what President Jack McMichael of Quitman, Ga., called "this crucial political year of 1940."

Mr. McMichael, who was re-elected without opposition, said in his closing remarks before adjournment of the annual meeting yesterday that "this year we must have, above all else, unity of American youth—unity for peace, for keeping America out of foreign war, for jobs for unemployed youth, for preservation of our civil rights and liberties."

Delegates cheered Mr. McMichael to the rafters of the rustic auditorium in nearby College Camp where the slacks-and-shorts clad young folks from congested cities and the open prairies met on common ground in their earnest search for solution of youth problems.

The Congress in final session reaffirmed its stand against "all forms of dictatorship." Previously, it overwhelmingly voted down a resolution by Franklin Kramer, Elgin, Ill., which also proposed to condemn all dictatorship but which mentioned specifically governments led by "a war dictator as are England and France, or a political dictator as are Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and Spain."

Principal opposition to Mr. Kramer's measure was on the inclusion of Russia. The resolution adopted, instead, named no countries.

Other principal officers were re-elected and nine regional representatives and 13 representatives-at-large were chosen. The cabinet of officials later will select next year's meeting place.

An offshoot of the convention was formation of a "pro-American" group supported by former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney.

Lehman Starts 3,000 Civilians In Military Training

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman somberly launched a 30-day military training period for 3,000 boys and businessmen July 6 with a prediction that defeat of England would bring armed invaders to American shores.

Speaking at the birthplace of "the Plattsburgh idea," under which businessmen first volunteered a quarter century ago for training in behalf of preparedness, Governor Lehman appealed for compulsory service as the "only way" to obtain sufficient fighting men.

More than 2,000 Civilian Military Training Camps youths and 800 men from all business and professions listened soberly to the Governor, then heard Col. Julius Ochs Adler, of New York City, President of the Military Training Camps Association, declare America may have to "crush the present masters of Europe or be crushed by him." Colonel Adler is Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

Believing England in "the greatest danger, of being "beaten to her knees," the Governor expressed belief that Britain's defeat would bring "imminent danger" to the United States.

"But even if we should not immediately be attacked by armed forces—and I believe that we would be—we could not possibly hope to withstand the devastating effects of economic and social encirclement," he asserted.

Americas Wary of Making Commitments at Havana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—There are fewer South American demands for a prearranged agenda at the advanced meeting of continental chancellors at Havana this month now that it is emphasized that the conference is primarily one of consultation. There is little approval here for the dispatch of plenipotentiaries to reach decisions on matters of vital concern to all the American nations. Many quarters consider that the Panama Conference exceeded its powers in defining the 400-mile maritime safety limit.

The future of European belligerent possessions in the New World is recognized as the most important question slated for discussion. There has been a large measure of Latin praise for the action already taken by the United States. South Americans appreciate the reasons for warning Berlin and Rome and are thankful because they are to be taken into consultation. Restriction of continental action to the unilateral warning of one Power undoubtedly would have provoked some criticism.

As it is, there will be difficulties in reaching a "continental solution" of the problem of European-owned islands in this hemisphere, if their transfer becomes a peace issue. The popular Argentine viewpoint is that America is largely a geographical expression and there are territories that interest some countries more than others. The Government has made it clear that the Falkland Islands concern Argentina and nobody else; that is, in the Americas.

On the question of continental defense, it appears that an urgent political decision would be welcomed, so that a separate conference of a strictly technical character might be convened. This would mean a general staff conference, to decide on proportional arms effort, co-ordination and strategy in repelling aggression. Southern nations feel their modest contributions to armed security will be handicapped by North American absorption in its own defense and assistance to Great Britain. A recent speech by the Brazilian Army Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, indicated to what extent South America depends on the United States.

There is little unanimity of thought on the economic cartel suggestion. No single nation is ready at this time unreservedly to commit itself to this until the European situation is clarified and some definite trend established there. The idea of a pool is not rejected. The majority of South American countries came too near economic conquest by the aski mark to disregard the potentialities of economic pressure. Argentina, also, has never been too happy because of its dependence on the pound sterling. South American economic vulnerability must be considered in relation to continental defense. It will disappear, local observers contend, only when national industry has been more fully developed and consumption increased by improved living standards.

There is little or no disposition to debate other possible subjects for discussion—co-operation against the "enemy within," the maritime security zone, or concession of a political status to the Pan American Union. Collective action against the "fifth column" is admitted to involve difficulties which may easily affect individual sovereignty. Southern nations will step carefully in this matter, though revelations in Uruguay have taught them that dangerous activities suffocated in one country may easily be transferred to another and continued from a different angle.

Hus Hailed in Britain As Pioneer of Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—The moral and spiritual values for which John Hus, Czech religious reformer and patriot, took a pioneer stand more than 525 years ago still remain an essential basis of democracy, Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia declared in connection with special Hus celebrations here this week end.

The keynote of the commemoration meeting under the chairmanship of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, member of Parliament, at which the speakers included Mr. Wickham Steed, was the quotation from John Hus "'It is the truth that makes us free.' Therefore, faithful Christian, seek the truth, hear the truth, teach the truth, love the truth, hold the truth and defend the truth."

In an exclusive statement to The Christian Science Monitor on the significance of the Protestant reformer, Mr. Beneš declared, "Bohemia—and later modern Czechoslovakia,—was from the time of Hus a genuinely democratic country. For centuries, the Hus doctrine of freedom of thought and religion was an influence for democracy not only in his own country but in Europe as well. He was a free-thinking leader in the best sense of the word. In this, living in the Middle Ages, he was profoundly a modern. He was a man of profound moral courage and granted his people the vision of a better human community than that achieved in feudal society. He accepted the given social structure but permeated it with the spirit of true brotherhood.

Mutual Service

"While the medieval political order overemphasized the subordination of the lower social strata to their superiors, Hus followed the best Christian tradition of mutual service for all members of the social universe.

"Hus did not preach the need of radical social change. He was concerned with the transformation of human hearts from within.

"Nevertheless he was not prepared to tolerate signs of corruption whether he met them in high places or with common folk. His exhortations to obey the divine commandments were concerned with rich and poor alike, with the kings and with the citizens, with the lower clergy and with the bishops. In this lay the contest of his democracy.

"An authority which transcended human institutions and secular dignities provided him with a higher criterion of what was wrong than the simple decree of those endowed with exercise of worldly power. Hus proclaimed and defended the sovereignity of true spiritual values.

"The moral resoluteness of Hus made a tremendous impression on his own countrymen and provided one of the building stones for the structure of modern Europe. Although he made his greatest contribution to the history of his own Nation, his example for whole of humanity cannot be overestimated.

More Than a Patriot

"Hus was undoubtedly a good Czech patriot and, therefore, was eager to insure that his own people should be masters in their own homes. Yet his patriotism, just because it had true democratic foundations, did not interfere with his human obligations.

"Hus was a modern democratically feeling man because he seriously attempted to become a consistent follower of Jesus. For the same reason, he realized that nationalism is not enough. It must be supplemented, according to his convictions, by respect for the human rights of other people, to whatever nation they may belong.

"The totalitarian states will one day learn this lesson. Then the democratic idea will triumph."

Canada Has Wheat Surplus And Shortage of Mechanics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 6—In trying to reorganize its economic system for war, Canada finds itself facing two immediate difficulties—an enormous surplus of wheat, a shortage of skilled mechanics.

The mechanics can be trained and will be, under a far-reaching program now in preparation, but what this nation can do with its huge supplies of grain while its markets overseas are blockaded is a different matter.

When members of Parliament asked the Government last week what policy it proposed to pursue in relation to the whole wheat industry, the Government could make no reply. It can frame no policy until it knows the course of the war, but if the war and blockade continue into the winter this nation will have difficulty even storing the crop now ripening on the prairies.

Latest official figures indicate that there will be 245,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels of wheat in storage when the harvest of the new crop begins, in some districts, about the middle of July. Latest weather reports indicate that the new crop will be large, probably more than 400,000,000 bushels.

Already most elevators are filled. Where can the new crop be stored until it can be sold? No one has answered even that question yet. Socialist members of Parliament urged the Government to hold the wheat and pile it up, if necessary for years, in the belief that it will be a more valuable substance to have than a store of gold in the postwar period, but they did not explain where the grain could be kept. In the end some of it may be stored on farms.

Blockade Prevents Shipments

In the autumn, apparently, the famine in Europe is forecast and at the same time Canada's largest industry will be prostrate under a surplus of foodstuffs. This situation Canada is powerless to prevent for it cannot ship any grain to any part of Europe while helping to maintain the Allied blockade of the continent.

The Government already has underwritten the farmer's return on his wheat and has virtually taken over control of the wheat industry. It is expected to close the Winnipeg Grain Exchange when the new crop year starts shortly and assume complete charge of marketing. But in Parliament and in eastern Canada there are murmurings against a policy which subsidizes at enormous expense the raising of a crop which apparently cannot be sold in anything like the old quantities.

The general opinion in Ottawa is that somehow, either by Government regulation or by the play of economic forces, the prairies will have to reduce their wheat production in the next few years and endeavor to develop a more mixed and self-contained agriculture

Economy Built on Peace

Canada's economy was built, of course, to feed people not to fight them. Hence while there are too many farmers at the moment there are not enough skilled craftsmen to man the new armament factories which are getting into operation belatedly under the Government's program of national mobilization.

The Government is setting up a board composed of five representatives of employers and an equal number of labor men to supervise the training of young men in various mechanical skills. If necessary, the Government could use its new conscription act to compel young men to accept training. It is thought unlikely, however, that compulsion will be necessary as there are plenty of youngsters eager to contribute their effort to the war and glad to learn a skilled trade. Technical schools will be used in this training, but much of it will be conducted in actual industries through an apprenticeship system.

Board Has Wide Scope

The job of the new Labor Supply Board is to prevent bottlenecks in the supply of skilled labor, to see that no industry is held up in its war work by a shortage of expert workers. But its scope is much wider than that. It will virtually take over the settlement of labor disputes and enforce the general "principles" laid down by the Government a short time ago. These "principles" are designed to maintain the existing standard of wages and thus of prices, to prevent sudden fluctuations and the abuse of war conditions either by employers or workers.

Disputes between Labor and Capital will go to the new Board which will advise the Government on a just settlement. Obviously, the Government's desire is to maintain a sound labor situation by agreement and without compulsion here or in any other phase of industry. But its powers under the general mobilization act are so wide that if necessary it could compel the acceptance of any settlement both by employers and employees. Certainly it would not tolerate any serious labor disturbance in a war industry.

Equipment Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Technical schools in all parts of the Province where skilled labor is needed are being kept open during the summer months for classes in drafting, machine-shop work, sheet metal and welding, training the students under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Scheme, it was announced recently by Dr. L. J. Simpson, Provincial Minister of Education.

The local school boards will be asked to provide the accommodation and the use of the present equipment in the schools, while the Province and the Dominion will pay the salaries of the instructors under the 50-50 cost basis arrangement of the Youth Training plan.

A textbook which covers general machinists' work, prepared by the Department of Labor from experience gained in the Galt training school, will be available to students.

In Fort William, where there is a large aircraft plant, the students will specialize in aircraft, and in Kitchener, a general industry town, on machine-shop work.

Summer aircraft mechanics classes will be held in all four of Toronto's technical schools, and Dr. C. C. Goldring, Superintendent of Schools here, planned to have 1,000 workers ready by fall. In Toronto, also, it is planned to give third-year students their fourth-year course in shop work in the summer, thus having them ready for jobs by fall.

At Galt school, which is established and operated by the Ontario Department of Labor under the Youth Training plan, 317 students are enrolled at present in training for R. C. A. F. aircraftman's posts, and 177 are taking industrial courses in aircraft production and machine-shop work.

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BRONX, N. Y.

Wealth of 'Feudal' Arkansas Built on Tenant Farmer Work

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Arkansas.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILSON, Ark.—"Perhaps you'll enter Arkansas from Memphis on the East. If so, your introduction to the State will include a revelation in agricultural wealth. Cotton, of course, is king. In witness of this, turn north at West Memphis on Route U. S. 61; and reaching the feudal town of Wilson, behold the largest cotton plantation in the United States."

This invitation to come and see "the feudal town of Wilson" is found in a beautiful booklet entitled, "Arkansas invites you." It is a semi-official publication, containing many very attractive illustrations. It is prepared by the Arkansas Centennial Commission and is distributed by the Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce. So its "pages comprise a true picture of Arkansas," as the booklet itself avers.

This frank reference to feudalism reveals one of the outstanding agricultural facts of Arkansas. Wilson, a town of 1,500 people is in Mississippi County, along the west bank of the Mississippi River, in the extreme northeast corner of the State. It is said to be the most productive cotton county in the United States. That means it is the richest plot of agricultural ground in the world, with the possible exception of a few plots in the lower delta of the Nile. According to official data, 70,000 people inhadited it in 1930. Of them, 83 per cent were rural.

Propertyless Population

A brief study of this county will help toward a better understanding of Arkansas' problems and of America's problems. This richest agricultural county on the continent produces 141,000 bales of cotton yearly. The second richest county in Arkansas produces 80,000. In each case it is two bales per inhabitant. No other county in the State even approaches that, as far as cotton production goes.

Now, how does that wealth benefit the people who produce it? According to official information, tenancy in these two fabulously rich counties is 86 per cent and 90 per cent. In other words, most of the people are utterly propertyless. Fewer than one per cent in both counties have running water in their houses; fewer than one per cent outside of the one city of 10,000 population have electricity; barely half of one per cent outside of that city have telephones; more than 98 per cent still use kerosene lamps. Out of 18,627 farm homes, only 140 have baths. That is less than one per cent.

All these are official data. Arkansas contains 53,335 square miles and has a population of 1,854,482 people (1930). Three-fourths are white. Three-fourths, also, are rural. If it were as thickly settled as Massachusetts, it would contain 28,000,000 inhabitants. It has only four cities with more than 20,000 people. It is divided into two almost equal topographical areas. The southeast half is low and for the most part suitable to agriculture. The northwest half is mountainous and the soil in many places is not very good.

A hundred years ago practically the whole of Arkansas was covered with timber. Even now, not more than half is cleared. From the beginning, there has been a great movement of people. It is reported that 1,346,707 Americans enumerated in the last census (1930) moved into or out of Arkansas. A few more have left than have come in, going chiefly to Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, and Kansas.

The official Arkansas Handbook of 1937-1938 contains a "Who's Who" of the Arkansas Government. The Governor was born in Missouri; the Lieutenant-Governor, in Kentucky. The first Senator, in alphabetical order, was born in Oklahoma; the second in Canada; the third in Mississippi; the ninth in Tennessee; the tenth in Mississippi. Thus, only five out of the first 10 were natives.

In this same Handbook, the official State Historian gives a list of the 10 greatest Arkansas men. Only two of them are native born. Of the 10 greatest women, not one was born in Arkansas.

This tendency of Americans to migrate from State to State, is by no means confined to Arkansas, but is somewhat more accentuated here than in many other regions. Within the State, also, there is a vast amount of movement. The first settlers here were rugged, restless, independent mountaineers. Most immigrated from the South. They came, naturally, from the poorer upland regions there and settled as landowners in the mountains here. Most of them did their own work. They owned the houses they lived in. The number of slave holders was small. There were only about 100,000 Negroes in the whole State when the Civil War broke out. They were strictly confined to the low area. After the war, the proportion of Negroes to whites did not appreciably increase. But those who did come in, settled as tenants along the rivers, while the newly arrived whites, for the most part, went into the mountains. They wanted to own something.

Rapid Shift

Then the tide turned, approximately at the turn of the century. The mountain farms wore out. The mountaineers, except those in the favored northwest corner, began to give up their holdings and drift down into the plains. From 1910 to 1920, a third of all Arkansas counties lost population. After 1920, the drift became a flight. From 1920 to 1930, 44 out of the 75 counties lost population; some up to 24 per cent, many over 10 per cent.

As those homeless, propertyless families moved into the plains, they became day laborers or tenants. In 1930 almost two-thirds of the farms in Arkansas were worked by tenants. In several of the best lowland counties, more than 90 per cent of the farms were in tenant hands. By 1935 the situation had slightly improved.

In 1930, there were 242,000 farms in Arkansas, of which only 97,000 were worked by the owners; in other words, 400,000 people were living from independent agricultural enterprises. Most of the remaining million and a half were tenants, laborers, or clerical employees. Consequently, about four-fifths of the people in this supremely agricultural State are dependent on others.

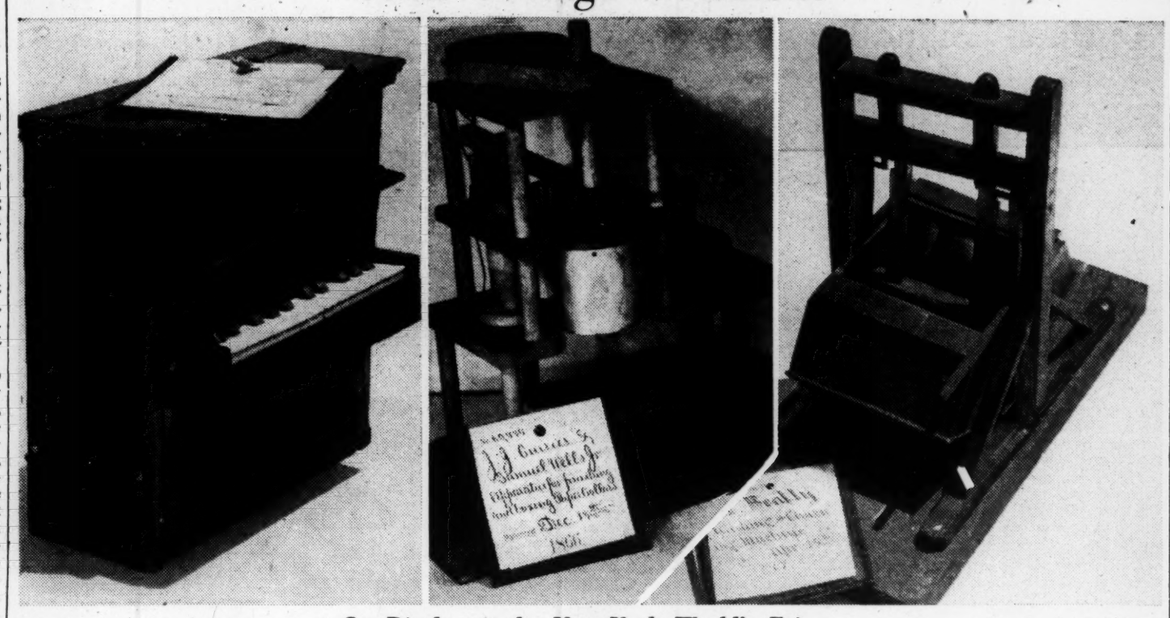
Down to the Plains

This is the human aspect of Arkansas's economic picture. It is not the result of any sinister plot, but still it gives cause for serious thinking. Many mountaineers, pressed by hard conditions, have migrated to the plains. They were not inveigled into the river bottoms. But they have come and are massed in the lowlands. They are propertyless, insecure, unstable. Their consumptive power is low. Their political influence is not likely to be very constructive. The education of their children is fragmentary, for they constantly move from one dilapidated house to another. In extremely rich Mississippi County, a white teacher receives $806 a year; a colored teacher, $430. Arkansans, like most country people, have long been poor, but many of them were spiritually rugged and independent. Now they are still poor, but very dependent and unsettled.

William Allen White, a very wise and genial editor, is quoted as saying, "Arkansas is the State of the future. Its riches are bound to expand into a new beauty and happiness for the coming generations." That was the first exuberant impression this writer received, and deeper study makes the situation seem far more difficult. Arkansas is a very beautiful State. It has much wealth. It seems wild and fresh and pristine. Its people appear hardy and attractive. But can they be happy, strong and self-reliant if they're all dispossessed, if they move from their own firesides to unpainted huts, if only a few wonderful counties in the northwest still have independent homeowners, living in painted houses.

As one wanders through Arkansas' woods, loiters by its cool streams, sees empty houses where people have deserted their firesides and notes that in many of those mountain homes from which smoke still rises, public relief is being given, he cannot but wonder what is happening to us, the people. I hope that Mr. White is right, for I ardently love Arkansas, and America.

Some Strange Inventions



On Display at the New York World's Fair

Left: Patent model of a combination piano and bed designed by John McDonald in 1869. Center: Model of a paper collar, cuff, and bosom machine dating back to Civil War days. Right: Model of a combination washing machine and churn

World Fair Exhibit Marks 294 Years of U. S. Patents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—In commemoration of the 294th anniversary of the granting of the first patent in America by the "General Courte of Boston" in 1646 and the 150th of the founding of the American patent system by Washington and Jefferson in 1790, the Hall of Inventions has been added to the family of exhibit buildings at the New York World's Fair.

Many of the original patent models loaned by the United States Patent Office form the nucleus of the exhibit. The machines and gadgets, brain-children of early American inventors, were made in most cases by hand. Hours of patient toil in the living rooms and kitchens of country farms or the cellars and garrets of city homes went into the little models by which inventors dreamed of success, wealth, and fame or improving the pattern of American life.

Models of early paddle wheels, brick machines, paper driers, quadruplex telegraph instruments, a machine for trimming books, car trucks, alarm bells, snow plows, elevated railways and even a tiny "minnow bucket" are among those displayed. They have been placed in especially constructed glass-enclosed cabinets for safekeeping and show the very beginnings of many of America's great industries.

Replicas of great inventions include those of Edison, Bell, Morse, Tesla, Curtiss, and others. Among the original patent papers on display is United States patent No. 1, issued to Senator John Ruggles of Maine in 1836, for "an improvement for locomotives."

The original Selden automobile, designed in 1877 by George Selden of Rochester, N. Y., one of the contenders for the title of "the first automobile," stands in the center of the exhibit.

Invention in the United States has also had its amusing side, as evidence by a model of an upright piano that can be made into a bed, invented in 1869 by John McDonald, and a combination washing machine and churn.

The Chartered Institute of American Inventors sponsors an information service for inventors at the exhibit. Sept. 24 will be Inventors' Day at the Fair, and in preparation for that celebration the Hall of Inventions has begun a nation-wide search for the oldest and youngest living inventors. The deadline for applications in the contest is Sept. 1, 1940.

Speakers Declare It Unwise To Treat Labor as Commodity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Understand the man who runs the machine and you have a key to the solution of labor problems," agreed round tablers invited to speak their views into microphones for the benefit of the Chicago Rotary Club. If labor is treated not as a commodity but as the human element that it is, much trouble can be avoided and all parties will benefit, insisted the speakers.

Like symbolic figures in cartoons, the three Rotarians representing labor, management, and the public, respectively, presented their viewpoints to a sympathetic audience of business men. Of course labor didn't wear a blue shirt and overalls; he came in business clothes and talked like any other Rotarian. He was Herbert C. Angster, secretary-director of the pump industry of the United States, who has made thousands of contacts with workers in various plants in connection with his duties in determining fair trade practices. Representing management was Dr. Alfred P. Haake, Managing Director of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, and radio speaker on economics.

Public a Giant

Al Carder, Chicago restaurant owner, third in the group, said he ought to be a wizened little fellow to look like the Public as depicted in cartoons, but he reminded the audience that the Public increases quickly in stature and power when its rights are stepped on.

One by one, these men gave their recipes for the solution of labor difficulties.

"So long as you treat labor as a commodity instead of a human element you will have estranged relationships," said Mr. Angster, speaking for the workers. "We've robbed labor of its greatest heritage, pride of accomplishment. Labor doesn't want paternalism. You've got to make a partnership out of this affair if you would take the strain out of relationships. You've got to take the mystery out of business. You must furnish the men with the same facts you would give your board of directors."

Gangsters in Unions

Management must take over responsibility for much that unions now fight for, declared Dr. Haake, in his role as spokesman for employers. Management must study workers, he said, to learn their needs and desires and care for them, so that unions need no longer dissipate their energies in struggles to get what is rightfully coming to workers. Then unions can develop into professional societies and devote their energies to getting a better understanding of the business in which they are organized.

With this better understanding they will then work with management to solve joint problems, predicted Dr. Haake.

"But aren't many labor organizations led by gangsters?" someone in the audience questioned.

"Yes, they look like gangsters to us," replied the furniture manufacturers' director. "But I suppose some business leaders who dominate their plants look like gangsters to union men. Perhaps we need fewer gangsters in all directions."

All the speakers agreed that labor difficulties should be settled not by calling in the Government to make laws preventing strikes but by agreement of the two parties concerned, labor and management. Calling in the public by means of the strike is a costly procedure, said Mr. Carder. When Mr. Public is called upon to suffer, he is likely to grow indignant and change his buying habits. In the recent Chicago milk strike, for example, Chicagoans learned to buy milk at outlying stores at reduced rates, and this hurt both management and workers in the industry, observed Mr. Carder. The thing for management and labor to do, he said, is to settle their differences around the table without recourse to the public.

Monroe Views Of President No Alteration

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today declared that Stephen T. Early, President Roosevelt's press secretary, was not defining American foreign policy when he called upon the nations of Europe and Asia to formulate a "Monroe Doctrine" for their respective regions.

Secretary Hull, emphasizing that he had had long talks with President Roosevelt on foreign policy recently, stated that his own remarks of last Friday, reiterating American determination to protect this hemisphere and accusing certain nations of promulgating false "Monroe Doctrines" as cloaks for aggression, were a correct statement of present American foreign policy.

Most observers at Secretary Hull's press conference today believed that the State Department was considerably worried over the effects which Mr. Early's statements might have on the Far Eastern situation. It is feared that Japan interprets them as a go ahead signal for further aggression there.

Reminder to Nations

Meanwhile, United States concern over the allegedly half-hearted attitude of some Latin-American nations on the question of unified New World defense is seen here as an important factor behind President Roosevelt's week-end assertion that any decision regarding British, French and Netherland possessions in this hemisphere should be made by joint action of all the American nations.

The President's statement, reiterating the United States' desire that the Monroe Doctrine be multilateral instead of unilateral, is being interpreted as a reminder that all 21 members of the Pan American Union, as well as Canada, have an obligation to preserve New World independence.

Taken in this light, the President's call for joint action is a prelude to the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Havana, at which the United States will be a leader of the forces advocating very close co-operation between the Americas in the fields of economic, political and military defense. It is known here that Government officials are disappointed in the lack of enthusiasm which has marked the reaction of certain Latin-American governments to proposals for greater hemispheric collaboration.

At the same time, President Roosevelt recommended that the same spirit of non-aggression which now animates the Western Hemisphere's Monroe Doctrine form the basis for the promulgation of similar doctrines elsewhere. He suggested that all the nations, comprising each of the world's major geographical divisions, should confer on the problems of their respective division.

Multilateral Operation

The President made a distinction, however, between a Monroe Doctrine that worked multilaterally for the sole purpose of defense and one which was enunciated by a conquering power as a post factum justification and legitimization of previous conquests.

Stimson-Knox Debate Opens Door to U. S. Foreign Policy

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—A full dress debate on the whole broad question of America's foreign policy was precipitated in the Senate today on the occasion of the confirmation of Henry L. Stimson to be Secretary of War and Frank Knox, a fellow Republican, to be Secretary of Navy.

Opening the debate amid utmost gravity, and before packed galleries, Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, taking up the Stimson nomination first, presented a detailed recapitulation of the latter's comments on the world crisis before the Committee and wound up:

"The value and the significance of his appointment by a Democratic President in what may prove to be one of the most tragic periods in the annals of this Nation lies in the fact that it is notice to the world of the fundamental unity of the American people," Senator Sheppard concluded.

Never at Better Time

"Such notice," he added, "could not come at a more appropriate time.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt, in tendering important Cabinet assignments to members of a party not his own in a crisis imperiling the America we know and love has shown a steadfast and a true Americanism.

Charges were made last week that the two men were "interventionists" but the Senate Military and Naval Affairs Committees, by big votes, decided that they were not and made their quick confirmation almost certain.

Other matters of defense were before Congress as it met for a short work week, prior to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. Before the recess is taken on Thursday, the two Cabinet officers will have been acted upon, a further $5,000,000,000 expansion of the national defense effort is expected to come to the hill from President Roosevelt, and the following matters will be up for discussion:

The $4,000,000,000 authorization for a 200-ship naval construction program adding 70 per cent to the fleet's tonnage, already adopted by the House;

Draft Debate to Come

The question of a selective compulsory service system, on which Army and Navy officials are preparing to testify, with opponents also yet to be heard;

The Hatch bill—already passed the Senate—which the House is expected to act upon this week, extending Restriction on political activities to federally-paid state employees and placing a limit of $5,000 on individual campaign fund contributions.

In addition to this there is discussion in Washington of further tax increases to match the additional defense expenditures that are proposed. Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, a member of the Finance Committee, said that he understood a $1,000,000,000 additional tax program was coupled with the defense levy though the two matters might not be joined in Mr. Roosevelt's special message to congress.

Army Seeks More Power

It is also learned that the Army is considering seeking legislation that would enable it to compel manufacturers to accept orders for national defense material. No final decision has been reached. The Army feels industry at present is co-operating excellently, but the authority may be sought as a safeguard for the future.

Officials already have drawn up a tentative draft of the proposed legislation. It has not yet been approved by Acting Secretary of War Louis Johnson, nor has it been submitted to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Johnson, however, confirmed that studies of such legislation are being made.

Mr. Johnson said that private industry is "co-operating 100 per cent and doing a grand job" in the defense program, and that there might not be any need for such drastic legislation.

The President may also issue an executive order empowering the Government to take priority on domestic and foreign orders already in the hands of manufacturer involving materials and machines considered necessary for this Nation's defense.

Amateurs Display Relief Prowess

GREENPORT, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—A mythical hurricane disaster was dealt with here yesterday by 100 planes and 35 boats in a display of relief work by amateur fliers and boat owners.

Several score radio amateurs in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, relayed news of the "disaster" to members of Relief Wings, Inc., sponsors of the demonstration, in their respective neighborhoods.

The planes and boats converged here all during the day. In a real emergency they would have carried supplies to any stricken area.

Vital Place in Defense Work Is Expected for Idle Youth

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—America's 3,900,000 unemployed youth looms large in the Nation's defense program today.

Kenneth Holland, Associate Director of the American Youth Commission, estimates more than a million young men and women may be involved if plans now under discussion are carried out. He lists these prospects:

Enlistment of 200,000 idle youth in the Army, Navy, Air Corps and Marines if the selective draft is applied to increase the Nation's armed strength to 850,000.

Training of perhaps 550,000 young men and women under the National Youth Administration in various trades, is expansions now under discussion are effected.

Training of another 300,000 youths as cooks, mechanics, truck drivers and similar vocations in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Possible employment, directly or indirectly, of another 200,000 by private industry because of expanding war industries.

"Prospects for the estimated 3,900,000 unemployed youth—so far as finding work on either government projects or private industry—become considerably better since development of an active program for national defense," says Mr. Holland, who has been assigned by the Commission to study the youth labor problem.

"But the United States still will be faced with a major unemployed, out-of-school youth problem."

Included in the latest estimate of 3,900,000 unemployed youth, he said, are young men and women now temporarily employed in such organizations as the CCC and the NYA.

Training of youth to carry on effective roles in time of war would be included in present programs, which would be expanded by the various government agencies, he says:

Also, $15,000,000 recently appropriated to the office of education would be used to train students now attending state-sponsored schools for various trades important in case of war.

American steps to organize its youth for defensive war are described as far ahead of those taken by France and England when the danger of conflict first appeared in those countries.

"We have not yet taken anything like the steps that Germany, Italy and Russia have taken to organize youth for the purposes of war, however," Mr. Holland says.

Berkeley Revives Defense Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—The Chamber of Commerce here recently revived its Committee on National Defense. The step was taken as a means of co-ordinating community activities on defense matter, and also to guard against possible violation of civil liberties by "over zealous persons," said Maurice G. Read, President of the Chamber.

Mr. Read said the Committee would also endeavor to assist industry in any co-ordinated defense program; sponsor sane legislation looking toward defense matters; and otherwise to promote the security of the community and the nation as a whole.

A Bag in One

ALTON, Ill. (AP)—R. J. Mock drove long and straight from the 10th tee. But he couldn't find his ball. Just as he was about to give up another golfer came up and said:

"Is this your ball? It landed in my bag."

Mr. Mock identified the ball as his.

U. S. Destroyer's 'Sinking' a Hoax

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A mysterious S. O. S. reporting that the United States destroyer Barry had been struck by a German submarine and was sinking caused the Government an anxious two hours today, before it determined that the message was strictly "phoney."

Chinese 'Stunned'

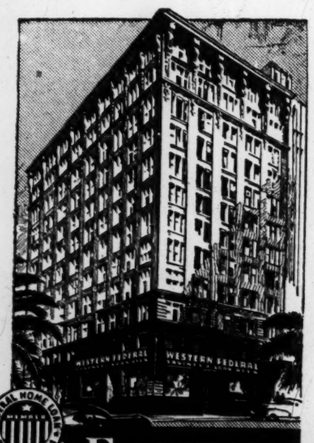
CHUNGKING, China, July 8 (AP)—Chinese Government quarters said today they were "stunned" by the suggestion from Stephen T. Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, that Asia and Europe each apply principles of the Monroe Doctrine to its own territories.

The Chinese Foreign Office declined comment pending receipt of the complete text of the statement, but the Chungking press bitterly described its as "a complete reversal of American foreign policy."

One editorial said "Apparently Japan is not taking Indo-China fast enough to satisfy the United States Administration."

Newsprint Output Up

OTTAWA—Newsprint production in Canada during April amounted to 268,947 tons compared with 251,279 tons in March.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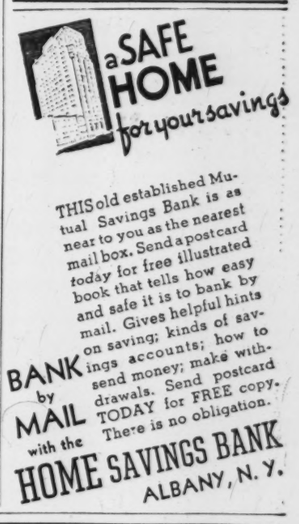
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
600 SO. HILL STREET • LOS ANGELES • MADISON 2436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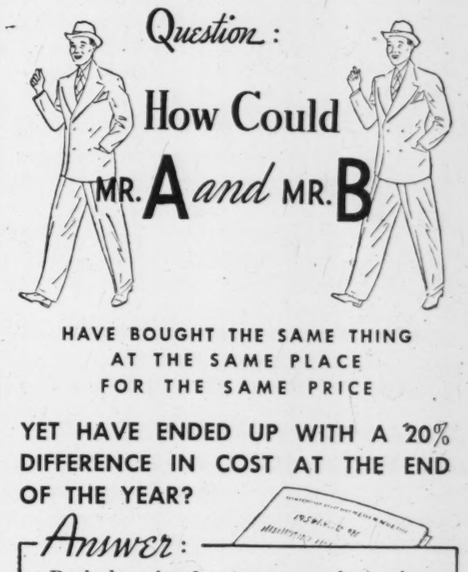
Question:
How Could MR. A and MR. B
HAVE BOUGHT THE SAME THING AT THE SAME PLACE FOR THE SAME PRICE
YET HAVE ENDED UP WITH A 20% DIFFERENCE IN COST AT THE END OF THE YEAR?
Answer:
Both bought fire insurance from the same local agent at the same premium cost—But Mr. A insured with Norfolk and Dedham, an agency mutual, and received a 20% dividend. Norfolk and Dedham has never paid less than 20% dividends in their 115 years.
Norfolk and Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company is an agency mutual. This means that you may enjoy the financial benefits of mutual insurance plus the invaluable service of your own agent.
OVER A CENTURY OF SAVINGS
NORFOLK AND DEDHAM
Mutual Fire Insurance Company
DEDHAM, MASS.
ASK YOUR OWN INSURANCE AGENT

CAR TROUBLE?
YOU MAY NEED
AUTOMOBILE AGENCIES & DEALERS • REPAIRING EQUIPMENT • PARTS • TIRES BATTERIES • GARAGES
FIND THEM IN
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

British Stand on Burma 'Regretted' by Japan

TOKYO, July 8 (AP)—Britain has rejected Japan's demands for the closure of the route through British Burma to war supplies for the Chinese Government. It asserted that such action would be incompatible with Britain's commitments to Burma and India, an authoritative source said tonight.

British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie today personally delivered the British reply to Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita.

Sir Robert was reported to have declared that trade between the British Crown Colony and the Chinese hinterland had been halted and, therefore, there was no foundation for Japan's demands for the stoppage of arms traffic by this route.

Mr. Arita expressed "deep dissatisfaction" with the British reply, a Japanese informant said, and emphatically stated Japan's views, urging Britain to reconsider the question of the Burma route.

According to this Japanese source, Sir Robert pointed out, moreover, that "judging from last year's record rainy season, which began at the end of June, the amount of goods transported from then until September would not reach even a tenth of normal quantity."

The report of the British reply came ofter Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, declared that closing French Indo-China and British Burma to Chinese exports as well as imports would be "a desirable step," from the Japanese viewpoint, to hasten successful conclusion of the war with China.

Mr. Suma expressed this opinion in comment on radio reports from Indo-China that demands already had been presented to French and British authorities to shut off the Chinese export trade.

He added, however, that he could not say negotiations in this direction actually had begun.

Japan has been seeking recently to stop the flow of munitions into China through both Indo-China and Burma by representations to French and British authorities.

Asked whether similar representations might be made to Soviet Russia, a large Chinese source of war materials, Mr. Suma said:

"We are not immediately contemplating such a step, but we regard it as a grave question."

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported meanwhile from Hanoi that French authorities had seized all British vessels in the Indo-China port of Haiphong yesterday.

[British authorities in Hong Kong denied that any vessels had been seized and announced the lifting of a ban on ship clearances for Indo-China which, they said, had been imposed last week pending clarification of the French colony's attitude toward Britain.]

Desert Laboratory Taken Over by U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—The Carnegie Institution's internationally famous Desert Botanical Laboratory, a mile west of Tucson, has become headquarters for the United States Forest Service's Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station.

U. S. Is Advised To Back Soviet Policy in East

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association suggested yesterday that the United States could solve its critical problems in the Far East by negotiating an agreement with Russia pledging "maintenance of China's independence and the status quo in southeastern Asia."

A report of the private research organization contended that in view of European developments a new Japanese-American trade treaty "or even the gift of China, if it could be given, would not necessarily satisfy Japan." A commercial treaty between the United States and Japan was abrogated last year.

"Japanese aggression," the report continued, "tolerated by the Western Democracies in China, threatens now to spread into southeast Asia. If Japan strikes south, this move will doubtless by synchronized with the period of maximum German-Italian pressure in Europe."

Unless an agreement can be reached with Russia, the report said, "there is every indication that the Soviet Union, while continuing to aid China, will assume a noncommittal attitude toward a Japanese excursion into the South Seas."

Discussing how the United States could best protect its interests in the Far East, the study contended that "more extensive aid to China at this time, including additional financial support and even a minimum of military supplies, would place limitations on Japan's freedom of action."

"Recent history," the report concluded, "offers slight hope that efforts to conciliate Japan through concessions will prove a realistic and workable safeguard for American interests in the Pacific. It remains to be seen whether firm measures, applied at this late date, would restrain Japan, or on the contrary provoke it to retaliatory action. . . . effective American opposition to further Japanese aggression, unless close Soviet-American opposition could be achieved, is probably limited to the period within which the fleet can be kept in the Pacific."

Vichy Put Under Policing of French

VICHY, France, July 8 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, as Mayor of Lyon, and Pierre Cardinal Gerlier were present today when German troops pulled down the swastika, signifying the end of the city's occupation, and the French tricolor was raised over the Prefecture, Havas, French news agency, reported.

French motorized units moved in to carry on "police work" previously superintended by German forces.

Indian Ceremonial

Canadian Pacific Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alberta—War whoops will rend the air above this usually tranquil Canadian Rocky village when Canada's Stony Indians come down out of their retreats to make their annual "peace" with the tourist.

The foot of Cascade Mountain will very much resemble an Indian tepee village of a century ago as the Indian contingent begins to dribble in for the few days celebration between July 18 and 21.

Even the fashionable Banff Springs Hotel will take on the aspect of an Indian camp, with a miniature village on one lawn, and Indian sports and ceremonies being held on another.

Japan Protests U. S. Action

SHANGHAI, July 8 (AP)—A Japanese Army spokesman accused United States Marines in the Shanghai defense area today of "a grave insult to the Japanese Army" in their treatment of 15 Japanese plain-clothes gendarmes arrested in the zone yesterday.

The spokesman asserted the gendarmes were humiliated, clubbed and otherwise maltreated.

"Japanese military authorities," he said, "will file a strong protest with American authorities over this case."

The spokesman denied any apology had been tendered the American authorities, although it was reported yesterday the gendarmes were released only after apology by their Commander to Col. DeWitt Peck, United States Marine Commander in the Shanghai area

Colonel Peck vigorously denied the Japanese charges. "The Japanese were given exactly the same consideration and treatment as any man we arrest," the American commander said.

Colonel Peck reiterated that the leader of the Japanese gendarmes personally apologized to him, whereupon the men were released.

The gendarmes, who were armed were arrested after they were discovered in the zone in violation of the agreement whereby they are not to enter it without consent of military authorities.

The spokesman admitted the Japanese were at fault in not notifying the Americans that the gendarmes would be sent.

Music Overcomes Irish Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Political boundaries which divide Ireland were momentarily obscured here recently behind a blast of brasses and woodwinds, and the twang of string instruments.

It was the Feis Ceoil—Dublin's annual music festival. Not only does this festival bring together talented young musicians from the Northern Province with those of Eire, but this year the adjudicators were practically all from England.

In all 1,087 entrants, including choirs, instrumental ensembles of various kinds, and soloists, took part in the festival.

British Air Marshal Pays Balbo Honors

CAIRO, July 8 (AP)—A personal letter of sympathy from Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, Commander of the Royal Air Force training command, was dropped on Italian territory by an R. A. F. plane shortly after the air accident in which Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor-General of Libya, was fatally injured.

The letter, addressed to the Italian air commander-in-chief, expressed regret at the loss of Marshal Balbo, whom Marshal Longmore knew personally, and paid tribute to his "leadership and intrepidity as an aviator."

Conductorettes Added

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The first women conductors to replace men on London buses serving country routes were hired today.

British Demobilize French Warships

By the Associated Press

Demobilization of the French war vessels at Alexandria, and widespread British air attacks against both French and Italian seapower, feature war developments.

Details:

British Attack Fleets: British warplanes hammered a double blow at Italian and French seapower in far-ranging attacks.

"Successful action" by naval and Royal Air Force planes against Italian warships in Tobruk, Libya, was announced by the Admiralty It said other units of the fleet air arm also had raided an airdrome at Catania, Sicily, leaving hangars and workshops in flaming ruins.

Planes made sure that the damaged French battleship Dunkirk was out of the war for keeps. They revisited Oran, Algiers, where the British attack on the French fleet July 3 crippled the Dunkirk and forced her aground, and scored six bomb hits on the 26,500-ton dreadnaught. The planes attacked without warning because the French commander had declared his ships hors de combat and said they were to be abandoned, a communique disclosed.

Successful demobilization of French fleet units with the British at Alexandria, reported yesterday, was credited by Col. Salisbury Jones to a "bond of friendship between the British and French crews." Colonel Jones, until recently chief British liaison officer with the French in Syria, said the operation was acomplished without difficulty and in a spirit of complete understanding.

The demobilization followed lengthy conferences July 6 between French and British naval officers.

It was understood the British agreed that French sailors who wished to fight no more would be allowed to return to France. Those who are willing to continue the fight alongside the British are to be given "fullest facilities" including British naval pay. The British also are to pay for all operations of the ships.

A dispatch from Vichy, France, to the newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble said the British arrested French Admiral de Villaine, commanding French warships in British ports, July 3, to prevent organized resistance to seizure of his ships.

The British battle cruiser Hood, according to Havas (French news agency), had been hit many times and two British destroyers had been seriously damaged, perhaps sunk, during the battle with French naval units off Mers el-Kebir July 3.

The French aircraft carrier Commandant Teste, reported by Britain as either sunk or burned in the battle at Oran, is lying in a French port in complete safety, the Berlin radio announced in a report credited to the French Government at Vichy.

Reuters (British news agency) said in a dispatch from Vichy that the French Naval Ministry acknowledged that French planes had participated in raids on the British base at Gibraltar, in reprisal for the British naval attack at Oran.

A German wireless broadcast quoted Stefani, Italian news agency, as saying that French warships apparently have left Casablanca, Morocco, to chase British commercial vessels.

At sea: The British Admiralty reports the British submarine Snapper torpedoed five German ships in one convoy, and three in another convoy off the coast of Norway.

Berlin claims a German speedboat sank a steamer of 6,000 registered tons near the Isle of Wight. Two British destroyers were said to have been crippled so severely by bombs in the North Sea that "they must be considered lost." German planes also were reported to have damaged a 10,000-ton cruiser, set fire to an 8,000-ton merchant ship in Falmouth Harbor and sunk a submarine and two small naval vessels.

Southern front: Italian raids on Malta and Alexandria continued. Rome claims destruction of 17 British planes over the week end.

On land, British reported intercepting an Italian column attempting to reinforce Capuzzo. Many guns and mechanized vehicles were destroyed. Italian losses at Kassala, taken some days ago by the Fascists, were declared to be high as British withdrew "according to plan."

Britain Doubles June Plane Output

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, announced July 7 that British aircraft production in June more than doubled the total in the same month last year.

His statement said increased quantities of aircraft and engines were purchased in the United States in recent weeks. The total value of aircraft orders amounts to more than $1,000,000,000, he said.

Admitting he is an "optimistic man," Lord Beaverbrook said American aircraft arriving in England represent a "considerable contribution to our air fleet and, if the seas remain as free to us as they are today, shipments of aircraft reaching us from America will soon give us an additional output in every month of real value to us." He added that $50,000,000 of aircraft and parts had been bought in Canada.

Canadian Government Acts To Tighten Treachery Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Serious acts of "treachery" will on conviction in ordinary Canadian courts or courts-martial be punishable by capital punishment, according to a bill to be introduced in Parliament by Prime Minister William L. Mackenzie King.

The bill follows the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which has been reviewing the Defense of Canada Regulations. The Committee has not yet completed its survey of the regulations and will introduce further reports.

The present bill, however, deals with a matter which the Committee believes of "sufficient urgency" to be the subject of immediate legislative action. It is pointed out that the provisions of the Criminal Code do not, for example, cover cases of persons who do not owe allegiance to the Crown such as aliens who, without acquiring residence, may come to Canada for hostile purposes and sabotage. In this respect, it is claimed, the Official Secrets Act and the Defense of Canada Regulations provide inadequate penalties for two classes of offenses.

Two Kinds of Offenses

These two types of offenses are listed in the report as follows: (1) acts done with intent to help the enemy and designed or likely to give assistance to the naval, military or air operations of the enemy, to impede such operations of His Majesty's Forces or to endanger life; and (2) acts done also with intent to help the enemy but which include those of a somewhat less grave character, being acts likely to assist the enemy or to projudice the public safety, the defense of Canada or the efficient prosecution of the war.

Under the British Parliament's "Treachery Act. 1940," acts described under the first category are made capital offenses, and those under the second carry a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

The Treachery Act now being presented to the Dominion Parliament carries similar provisions and penalties. On appeals from conviction under the act, bail would not be granted. It would also be provided that a peace officer would arrest without warrant any person "whom he has reasonable ground for suspecting of having committed or being about to commit any offense against this Act."

Scope of the New Act

The new act would deal only with major offenses, with the Defense of Canada Regulations still applicable to less serious offenses. What will be done with the main body of these regulations remains uncertain. The tense situation abroad that has led Great Britain, for the sake of security, to ship some of its internees and prisoners of war to this country, has created an atmosphere that is not conducive to leniency or moderation. But one of the main causes of complaint against the regulations already in operation has been their vagueness in such particulars as, for instance, one which made it at least possible that the innocent or ignorant offender might be as severely dealt with as the wilful offender. Tightening of the law on serious crimes is expected to help remove this defect.

Meanwhile, there seems to be little likelihood that the system of interning suspicious persons will be any more leniently administered; nor does there seem any demand at the moment for this. Internment in some cases is a matter of precaution and is not considered a punishment. Internment does not free anyone from prosecution if sufficient evidence is secured by the Attorney General of a Province or the Department of Justice to warrant such action.

Sweden Increases Trade With Reich

By the Associated Press

Berlin

Authorized German sources declare that the Swedish paper industry has just signed an agreement to increase its exports to Germany fivefold.

Almost all the output of the Norwegian fishing, lumber and metal industries is going to Germany, the German sources said, and Finland has agreed to increase its exports to Germany by 75 per cent over the figures for 1938-39.

"Germany buys at stable prices independent of world fluctuations," one spokesman observed.

Ontario Schools Train Pupils In Military Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Technical and vocational schools throughout the Province have started factory classes for both young men and women in order to meet the demands for munitions, aircraft, and other war materials, it was announced recently by the Department of Education.

Only persons at least 16 years of age, capable of benefiting from the instruction and willing to accept employment in industry, are allowed to take the courses. Those taking this summer training will not be considered skilled workers, but will enter industry with a background of some specific technical training.

Women have been helping at Red Cross work, learning to drive ambulances and other forms of war work, but now these courses are to give them an opportunity to learn to become "groundmen" at air fields, or mechanics, through the aircraft course. At Central Technical School here an aircraft course will provide training in factory operations, machine work, welding, bench work, fitting, sheet metal work, and blueprint reading. Students are to be taught to make all parts of a plane, to assemble it and when finished to understand the motor operation thoroughly.

In this scheme to speed up the production of war materials, the Ontario Department of Education and that of Labor are co-operating with the Dominion-Provincial youth training program and local Boards of Education.

Dutch East Indies Are Preparing For Possible Attacks

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, July 8 (AP)—Business concerns have raised 8,500,000 guilders as a preliminary contribution to establish civic guards in 10 cities of the Netherlands East Indies, starting with Batavia where hundreds of air raid trenches are being constructed.

[Since the German conquest of the Netherlands, foreign exchange markets have not dealt in the guilder. Before the occupation, however, it was valued at between 53 and 54 cents.]

Among other precautions, mine fields have been laid in territorial waters. Because of the resulting danger, shipping has been forbidden to use the Borneo oil harbors of Tarakan and Balik Papan without permission.

The Netherlands East Indies is preparing to welcome shortly about 100 Dutch aviation students who escaped from the German-occupied Netherlands. They are to finish their training here.

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British House Retains Free Speech During War

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Essential functions of Britain's Parliament remain unimpaired by wartime emergency legislation and the recent days of crisis are showing that the tradition of free debate, dating back to the fourteenth century, is being maintained.

One of the most striking illustrations of how this freedom of speech is being preserved is that the solitary Communist member of the House of Commons, Mr. William Gallacher, has spoken more frequently in debates since the beginning of the war than any other private member. He manages to catch the Speaker's eye because he represents a point of view which he alone can expound and it is the duty of the House to listen to him even if every other member profoundly disagrees with his policy.

Doubtless the dictators would be horrified at the idea that they should submit to back-bench heckling. Why Mr. Winston Churchill allows himself to be harangued by Mr. Gallacher on the inequities of Britain's imperialistic war and on the innocence of Soviet Russia is probably a profound and incredible mystery to Reichsführer Hitler. But most of those who have watched the British Premier and his Government under fire from Opposition benches and even from their own back-benchers are convinced of the strength of the democratic system in war as in peace.

Helps Cabinet Decision

One may sympathize with Ministers in that even the burden of conducting the war does not absolve them from having to account for their actions, but justification for this responsibility is seen in the numerous instances in the past 10 months in which criticism has beneficially guided the Cabinet in its decisions.

Since war began Parliament has been meeting only three days a week instead of five. But as all three days are devoted to Government business and only the two days usually set aside for private bills and motions have been dropped it does not mean that two full days are lost for discussion of vital matters.

Although only "Government business" can now be discussed the Government must provide an opportunity for a debate whenever the Opposition wishes to criticize.

There is moreover no change in the exercises of one of the most cherished rights of Members of Parliament, namely the right to question Ministers. Every day that the Commons sits, 45 minutes are set aside for Ministers to reply to questions put on the order paper and supplementary questions arising out of them.

Such questions may relate to any aspect of government. They prove extremely valuable in uncovering major defects of administration and also in preventing minor tyrannies which often injure private individuals. The Commons in fact is extremely critical of harsh or inequitable treatment of individuals, and if an example is disclosed the appropriate Minister is subjected to a veritable barrage of questions.

Action on Pensions Won

Among notable achievements which can be largely attributed to question time since the war are increased old-age pensions and bigger allowances for dependents of soldiers. In each case persistence of the questioners who raised the issues again and again finally forced the Government to take action.

Other matters which have been the special concern of question time during war are individual cases of profiteering, undue favoritism and family influence in allotting Government jobs, treatment of aliens, failure to make use of unemployed for war work. A check is thus kept on abuses of many kinds by the vigilance of questioners.

A case was heard when former Minister of Labor, Ernest Brown, was asked whether he was aware that Mr. C. Maw, of 36 Warren Close, Doncaster, a skilled airplane worker, was unemployed. "We will do our best for him," Mr. Brown replied. Mr. Maw's prospects of a job were greatly enhanced if only because his continued unemployment might lead to further questions.

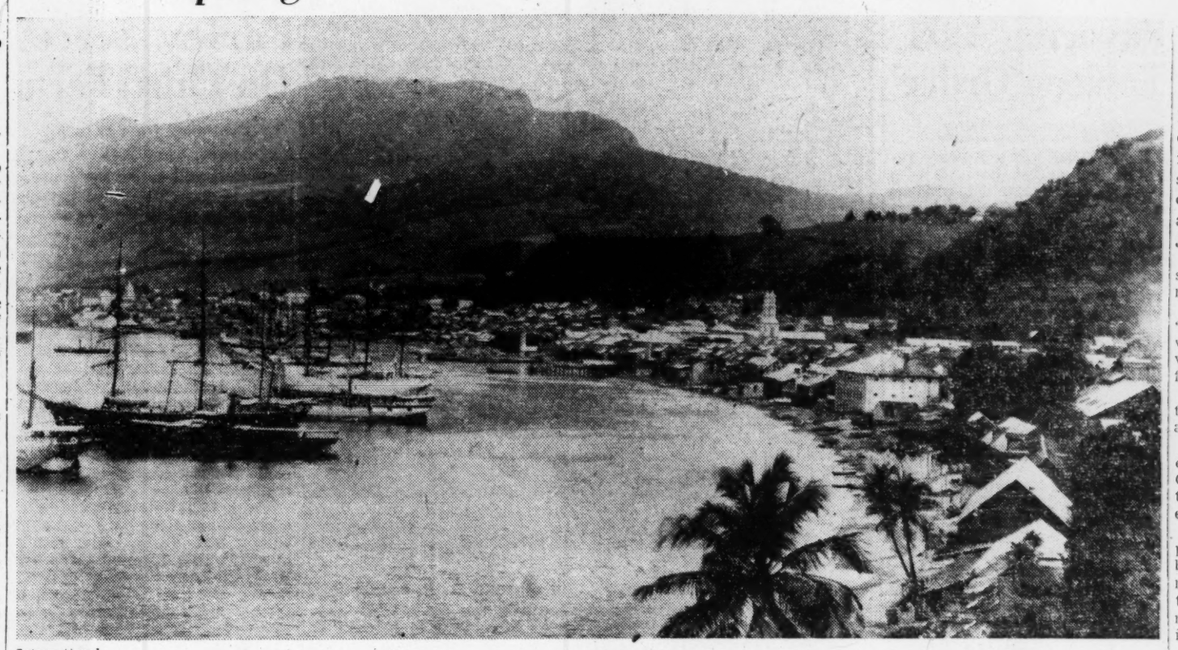
Even the arrangement of seats in the Commons seems to emphasize the right of opposition. Instead of being ranged round the speaker (or President) in concentric circles, they are in two rectangles with a gangway between.

On the right of the Speaker sit the Government and supporters; on the left the Opposition. Both of them face toward the gangway. The result is that the Leader of the Opposition sits immediately facing the Prime Minister, and, indeed only a table separates them.

Attack and defense are thrown across the gangway, for there is no tribune, and the member who wishes to speak merely rises in his place. If a member changes his political allegiance he has to do it openly, because he must "cross the floor."

The whole system assumes that there are two sides to every question.

Spotlight of Monroe Doctrine Focusses Here



International

The Town and Harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique

Martinique, the French island in the Caribbean Sea, is reported under blockade by the British who, it is said, are attempting to prevent a shipment of American warplanes, shipped to France before the capitulation of that country, from falling into the hands of the Germans.

Americas Seek Full Data On 'Blockade' of Martinique

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull reported July 6 that the American Nations jointly were gathering all possible information on the reported British blockade of the French island of Martinique in the Caribbean.

While he continued neither to confirm nor to deny the reports that British warships had taken up stations around the island, the Secretary of State told a press conference the reports were being studied in all phases in line with the hemispheric policy of continual consultation on all common economic, political and military problems. Such consultations, Mr. Hull asserted, are a means of defense against actual or threatened danger.

The question of establishing United States air bases in Latin America, Mr. Hull said, is one of 10, 20 or 50 problems which would be coming up as consultations moved forward.

Asked whether this country, in support of the Monroe Doctrine, might call the reported blockade of Martinique to the attention of the British and French Governments, Mr. Hull replied that American Nations had not yet gathered full information on the situation.

Another question asked was whether this country—after consulting other American Nations—stood ready to seize British and French possessions in this hemisphere should Germany attempt to take them. Mr. Hull's reply was that the United States will have to cross those bridges when it comes to them.

The British and French Embassies here said they had received no reports of a blockade of Martinique. One British official noted, however, that British ships had been cruising in the vicinity of the West Indies since the war began, and asserted that their presence near Martinique would not indicate a blockade had been set up.

Mr. Hull said he expected to attend a consulative meeting of foreign officers of the American Republics at Havana July 20.

BENTON, Ark., July 8 (AP)—Col. Alvin M. Owsley of Muncie, Ind., former United States Minister to Ireland and a past National Commander of the American Legion, declared Saturday night that the United States "should immediately occupy all strategic naval and air bases in this hemisphere."

"If this means war, let the enemy make the most of it," he told a crowd attending Benton's Americanism celebration.

ARUBA, Netherlands West Indies, July 8 (AP)—The 2,400-ton French auxiliary cruiser Esterel took French shore troops and equipment aboard yesterday, and left Aruba for a dash through British patrols in an attempt to reach Martinique.

Sweden Joins Germanic Economic Sphere

STOCKHOLM, July 8 (AP)—Sweden openly entered a course of close co-operation with Germany today, its aim a "normalized Scandinavia." Trade—the trade on which Sweden depends for existence—and the safeguarding of the Nation's "living space" were the objects sought through multilateral agreements with Germany, with German-dominated Denmark and German-controlled Norway.

These agreements, expected to be completed this week, were practical manifestations of the new Swedish policy indicated by Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson.

Mr. Hansson's policy is based on the premise that, with the war in Norway ended and Sweden's access to British markets closed, the Swedes' one hope of resuming business is through trade with Germany and Nazi-dominated areas.

The new multilateral agreements are designed to promote interchange of goods between the countries concerned. Negotiations with Norway so far have concerned only Sweden's trade with that country; in other words there is no hope, as yet, of using Norwegian or western Swedish seaports for trade with the Americas.

An interesting feature of the Norwegian negotiations is that they have been conducted with representatives of the existing regime. The position of the Norwegian Legation here, linked with King Haakon's refugee government in England, is not yet clarified.

Speaking yesterday at Ludvika, Prime Minister Hansson declared that "fundamental changes" in Europe since the start of war have made necessary the adoption of new trade and exchange systems between Sweden and Germany and German-held Norway and Denmark.

"It has been impossible," Mr. Hansson said, "to overlook the fact that seven European countries have been occupied and France has accepted armistice."

Mr. Hansson mentioned Sweden's new position with Germany controlling Norway and the sea route to the Atlantic and cited the need for maintaining trade "in these days of blockade."

The Prime Minister referred, also, to German ascendancy in the European picture and said Sweden's objectives remained: "keeping out of war, and retaining independence, trade, and aid in trade especially to our northern sister nation (Norway)."

He appealed for strong national support of defense measures because the situation "is still unsettled," and said there had been a tendency toward despair.

During the Norwegian campaign, Sweden refused to allow belligerents to move arms or supplies through its territory. However, Mr. Hansson observed, further banning of traffic would be "of no decisive importance either to the situation in Norway or to the development of the great war."

He added that the Government is willing to accept "disapproval" of such measures which "may be expected from a certain direction where we formerly were given advice, the injudiciousness of which is now evident to all."

Presumably he referred to sources which had advocated that Sweden take an active role in Norway and Finland.

Meanwhile, merchant marine traffic among the Baltic nations has increased.

Australia Expands Wartime Activities

SYDNEY, Australia, July 8 (AP)—Premier R. G. Menzies said in a radiocast today that Australia is employing six times as many men in munitions manufacturing as in the peak period of the World War.

By next year, he said, the number will be multiplied five times.

He said that in 10 months of the current war the Commonwealth of Australia had raised 25,000 more men for overseas service than enlisted in the same period of the World War. He gave no figures but it was recalled that Australia put 96,000 soldiers in the field in the first 10 months of the last war.

Russia Sends New Troops To Seized Rumanian Areas

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 8 (Passed by Censor) (AP)—Soviet Russia poured additional armed divisions into Rumania's lost northern territories yesterday to strengthen motorized troops which completed the occupation of Bessarabia and northern Bucovina July 3.

Reports from the new frontiers said Soviet soldiers and equipment still were arriving.

Officially it was declared that "all is quiet" along the border, with Rumanian troops not involved in any incidents in the past few days.

Nationwide Rumanian precautions continued, however, against any new emergency.

It was indicated that the Government of the new Premier Ion Gigurtu planned to proceed cautiously in fulfilling its announced extremist program.

Germany was represented in pro-Nazi Iron Guard circles as being opposed to any extremist measures which might provoke internal disorder and injure Rumania's productivity for Germany in this crucial war year.

Hans Otto Roth, the Transylvanian Saxon has not yet taken his oath of office before King Carol as Minister of Minorities, it was learned tonight.

The naming of Mr. Roth by the Gigurtu Government was a general surprise in Balkan circles and was regarded as a bid for German support by the Gigurtu regime since the Saxons (Germanic natives) in Transylvania are secondary in number to the Hungarians.

No explanation was available here as to why Roth has not assumed office. It was reported that he is in Transylvania conferring with Saxon minorities leaders at this time.

[In Transylvanian circles in Budapest it was reported that the Saxons are demanding specific guarantees regarding satisfaction of their claims, before indorsing Mr. Roth. The total German minority in Transylvania, according to the 1930 Rumanian census, is 740,000 compared with a Hungarian total of 1,426,000.]

Paris Ballet for Berlin?

PARIS (Delayed via Berlin) (AP)—Serge Lifar, director of the Paris Opera Ballet, said that Marshal Hermann Göring visited him July 1 and invited him to stage a production in Berlin. The Marshal appeared at M. Lifar's office, where he is preparing to revive the ballet. M. Lifar said he told Marshal Göring that he could make no plans for trips until the company has been reorganized.

Electric Buoys Aid Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Fifteen electrically operated buoys, the first electric navigation aids to be used in Canada, were placed June 18 in Lake St. Louis near Montreal, by vessels of the Government fleet. They replace acetylene gas buoys which have been used in this lake ship channel for several years.

One of the advantages of the electric buoy is supposed to be the lower cost of maintenance. Pilot burners on acetylene buoys sometimes were extinguished by heavy winds or the building up of carbon deposits. This cannot happen with the electric buoy. If the filament should break in one of the bulbs, an electrically-operated device rotates another bulb into focus. Wet cell batteries used in the buoy are guaranteed for a year's operation.

The result is that fewer trips by service vessels will be required to keep the lights maintained during the navigation season. Electrically-operated buoys have been placed in service in United States waters but this is the first time they have been used in Canada.

The Department of Transport in Canada has in service 2,000 lights, 400 fog signals, 600 gas and signal buoys, 12 lightships, 9,000 unlighted buoys beacons, and daymarks, a total of more than 12,000 navigation aids distributed over 50,000 miles of coast, lake and river.

U. S. Wife Tells Of War Search For French Mate

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — An American woman gave a description of a journey to Bordeaux to find her husband, a French cavalry captain, among millions of refugees from the Nazi Blitzkrieg in France.

Mrs. Philippe Magdelain, an associate editor of the Ladies Home Journal, told of leaving New York on a trans-Atlantic clipper June 7 and traveling by air, train, automobile and on foot to the seat of the French Government after the fall of Paris and evacuation of Tours.

She "just bumped into" her husband, near her hotel on June 13. He had been injured in the war.

"I started out," she said, determined to find him and I did." The last she saw of her husband was on a stormy night as she crossed a narrow wooden bridge between Hendaye, France, and Irun, Spain. "As I waved goodbye," she related, "neither he nor I knew where he was going, and I didn't know how long it would be until I could get back to America."

Captain Magdelain, a Philadelphia travel agent, was called to the tricolor last December. His wife, the former Elizabeth Woodward of Moorestown, N. J., said that at Bordeaux she saw families fleeing in old automobiles and wagons, loaded down with household articles." She returned to Philadelphia June 22.

Baltic Nations Decree End of Big Estates

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The new Lithuanian Government has decreed the division of large estates and with Estonia and Latvia has begun the reorganization of the Army along Soviet lines, said dispatches to the newspaper Aftonbladet.

The estates, of which Lithuania had but a limited number, are to be broken up among the peasantry with no compensation to the owners. Monasteries are to become hospitals, it was added.

Craigavon Urges Defense

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 8 (AP)—Lord Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, returned today from London after conferences with British Ministers.

"We will have to concentrate on our defenses," he said, "and make them perfect."

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'Fifth Column' Ruined France, According to Expert Review

BILBAO, Spain, July 8 (AP)—Military experts here say that one of the greatest single factors in the defeat of France was a Nazi "fifth column" attack more efficient than ever seen in any previous war.

This "assault from within" was described as developed along three major lines:

1. Guiding German bombers to their objectives;

2. Keeping the German High Command informed by small, isolated wireless transmitters;

3. Harassing French morale and organization.

Two Americans who have just arrived in Bilbao said they saw flares shoot up during the German aerial bombardments of Le Havre and Bordeaux outlining areas to be raided within those French ports.

The Americans, who had entree to various French official circles, said an important French official was executed the day after the bombardment of Bordeaux. Several scores were killed or wounded and a number of buildings in the heart of the city were demolished during the attack.

As an example of the contacts maintained with the German Command by a little band of operators with wireless transmitters, the Americans repeated a story told by French soldiers on their return from the northern battlefields.

Got News in Advance

According to this story, loudspeakers in the German lines announced the names and numbers of French regiments which were coming up as reserves three days before the French soldiers at the front knew the facts themselves

The French were reported to have seized 20 radio transmitters later in raids.

One of the most effective tricks devised by the "fifth columnists" was sprung when the Germans began driving swiftly southward into France. Nazi agents, posing as French officials, would telephone the mayors of communities in areas not immediately endangered, warn them the Germans were approaching and order immediate evacuation.

That was responsible in at least one case, the Americans said, for abandonment of a factory with more than 100 fully-completed fast armored cars several days before the Germans arrived.

The worried French Government, American experts said, contributed to the growing confusion and the reduction of efficiency by ordering that all official orders must be double-checked.

The "fifth columnists" so successfully undermined French morale by launching defeatist rumors that the Government was forced to counsel the Nation against believing anything not printed or broadcast officially.

Pictures Had in Advance

Cameras played little part in espionage activities during the war itself, the Americans said, because everything necessary along this line had been accomplished before hostilities broke out.

Many pictures were said to have been carried back to Germany before the war by Nazi sailors on ships calling at French ports.

The greatest influx of "Fifth Columnists," it was said, came disguised as Belgian refugees when the French opened their frontiers to the thousands fleeing before the German invasion of the low countries.

The French themselves acknowledged there was no way to prevent the entry of enemy agents in this manner without holding up the entire stream of refugees.

French police conducted energetic raids in an attempt to combat the "Fifth Columnists," and toward the end were arresting all Germans regardless of whether they had specific reasons to suspect them.

But by then the country was honeycombed with Nazi agents. Fear of "Fifth Columnists," it was said, was one reason why the French declared Paris and other cities "open" and surrendered them without fighting.

South Seeks Larger Part In Democratic Conventions

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A new delegate apportionment system which would give the heavily Democratic Southern States three additional seats each in future national conventions will be considered by a party committee in advance of the Chicago convention.

The tentative plan, which might also reduce representation of some northern states, is modeled somewhat along the lines of the Republican system of "compensating" states and congressional districts that go Republican. It was drafted by an Alabama group headed by National Committeeman Marion Rushton of Montgomery.

The new plan will be taken up at Chicago Thursday by a National Committee Subcommittee headed by Senator Green of Rhode Island.

This group is acting under instructions from the last Democratic National Convention to draft a new plan for delegate apportionment. The South was assured that it would receive additional delegates in return for yielding to abolition of the "two-thirds rule." This rule, requiring the votes of two-thirds of the delegates to nominate a presidential candidate had enabled the Southern States to balance the numerical superiority of Northern States.

Under the system, which will apply at the July 15 convention, each State has four delegates at large (or two for each Senator), and two for each congressional district. Six each are allotted the District of Columbia and each of the territorial possessions, except the Virgin Islands, which has two.

The substitute proposed by the Alabama group would grant one delegate to each congressional district, one additional to each district electing a democratic congressman, or casting 15,000 or more votes for the Democratic candidate for the House in the last preceding election; four at large for each State, and three additional to States casting a majority for the Party's presidential ticket.

Advocates of the bonus plan point out that the South has voted overwhelmingly Democratic almost continuously since the Civil War. They assert that, under the present practice, Pennsylvania, almost invariably Republican, casts 72 votes in the National Convention, or more than North Carolina (26), South Carolina (16), and Virginia (22), combined.

They also argued that some districts in the North cast only a handful of Democratic votes, yet have the same delegate representation as districts in South Carolina that hardly ever see a Republican ballot.

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Chicago Primps Up

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Chicago, where the New Deal was launched eight years ago, began to spruce up today for another National Convention of the Democratic Party.

It will open at noon, July 15, in the Chicago Stadium, and for the next five days the city will be a whirlwind of politics.

Business men estimate that between 50,000 and 100,000 visitors will be here, and Oliver A. Quayle Jr., Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, said indications pointed to the largest conclave in the Party's history.

A stage 70 feet long and 40 feet wide has been erected for the speechmaking. The huge auditorium has been arranged to seat 20,000 spectators in addition to the 1,094 delegates who will nominate the Democratic Candidate for President.

Among the headquarters which have been reserved or opened for presidential candidates were those for Vice-President Garner, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and Paul V. McNutt of Indiana.

Headquarters also have been set up for several men mentioned for the vice-presidential nomination, including Gov. Lloyd Stark of Missouri and Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama.

France Seen Favoring Axis ToKeep 'Order'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Any regime based on collaboration with dictatorships is doomed to produce violent political and social struggles in France, according to Count Carlo Sforza, anti-Fascist and formerly Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Sforza arrived here as a refugee from the European war zone with his wife, Countess Sforza, their daughter, Fiammetta, and their son, Sforzino, on July 6. He has been a member of the Comité du Centre Européen of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and a visiting professor for the Endowment to many American universities.

"America, because of distance, because of still complete independence, may be more than a judge of the present European tragedy," Count Sforza said. "In France on the contrary, it is only too natural that recriminations and mutual reproaches go on fiercely. Certainly there are faults of generals, faults of masses, faults of the blind and selfish ruling classes; but seen from the outside, with the most serene sympathy, one may say that France has been mainly the victim of what, in spite of treaties and agreements for the last years, has been an isolation policy. For this policy all political French parties are more or less responsible. Today, France pays the penalty of having abandoned during the Ethiopian War all principles of the League of Nations and later on of having allowed, in spite of her treaties, the destruction of Czechoslovakia.

"Indeed, it is evident to anyone knowing the psychological and military conditions in Germany that Hitler would never have dared to go to war if the Czechoslovakian bulwark had remained intact on his eastern frontier.

"The France of the moment is led by a financial oligarchy which is prisoner of only one thought—to prevent any social transformations at all costs. This French Governments wants, above everything, to maintain order. Because the establishment of 'order' is their supreme aim, probably they are seeking a closer understanding with the Axis powers, while they drift farther and farther away from their erstwhile ally, Great Britain. This is bound to be only a temporary rapprochement with former enemies and estrangement from old friends. However, because the present French Government is building on quicksands; and the profound intelligence of the French nation, knowing where its interests and dignity lie, will assert itself eventually."

France made another mistake in not realizing during the Spanish Civil War that Germany was planning the encirclement of France, Count Sforza asserted. "The French upper classes," he said, "naively believed that Hitler wanted only to destroy Bolshevism in Spain, and they were for him against the permanent interests of France; and in spite of the fact that such an individualistic nation as the Spanish is historically immune from bolshevism just as well as the French and the Italians.

"All this is terribly paid for now, but I am only too glad to state that having come into close contact during my escape through France with all sorts of Frenchmen, I have found them loyal to their past, loyal to France, loyal to their old ideal of freedom."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, July 21 Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 1.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 1.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

New York

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WMCA, 570kc, on July 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, July 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc on July 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, July 14, 28; Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., July 19.

Massachusetts

Ipswich: Methodist Church, North Main Street, 3:30 p. m., July 14.

New Hampshire

Derry: Masonic Temple Hall, East Broadway, 3 p. m., July 14.

New York

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 3 p. m., July 14. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

'Just Between You and Me, Jim—'

International

The President **James A. Farley**

Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Farley whether he'll run for a third term but he wouldn't use the pen Mr. Farley is pointing to write it down. Mr. Farley won't tell, and there the matter stands.

Britain From Air: Peaceful Scene Bristles With Defense

Continued from Page 1

an impregnable fortress of their island home.

As you fly inland over any of the sands, beaches, and promenades, from which the general public is now rigidly excluded at the coastal resorts, that today constitute Britain's front fighting line, the countryside beyond looks as peaceful as ever—with its checkerboard of hedge-girt fields, its trees and houses and streams, its leafy byways meandering away from the broad ribbon of main roads.

But if you were to descend by parachute and managed to avoid the attention of ubiquitous watchers prepared to receive such arrivals, you would find the old place greatly changed—though you might not know which old place it was since Britain has gone entirely anonymous and there is not a single signpost standing to guide the inquirer on his way. Indeed place names have been obliterated wherever it is felt they could possibly assist the enemy—from church notice boards, railway stations, public buildings, billboard advertisements, and shop fronts.

Defense Grows Deeper

From where the waves first lap the seashore, to a depth inland that grows deeper every day, Britain is strongly defended. What appears to be a peaceful scene from the air proves on closer inspection to bristle with military preparedness of all kinds. On the roads antitank barricades, block houses, and machinegun posts have multiplied exceedingly, the pleasant green fields are scarred with trenches or strewn with obstacles designed to prevent troop-carrier planse from landing. Heavy batteries command water approaches and cunningly located antiaircraft guns point their lean barrels to the sky.

Normally these coastal regions, now declared a defense area, would be thronged at this time of year with holiday makers enjoying the height of the summer season. But today, except in certain "exempted" places, visitors to the whole of the East Coast and a long stretch of the South Coast are banned unless they can satisfy the police or military authorities that they have business or other urgent reasons for entering the special defense zones. This is a bad break for local residents who depend upon an influx of holiday makers for their livelihood.

Meanwhile the streets of towns and villages near the coast are thronged with thousands and thousands of bronzed and fully trained soldiers, part of the greatest armed force ever assembled on British soil.

Above this martial scene drone aircraft of all types, but most of the time you have to go far out to sea to find the airmen of the coastal command and the twin-engined Lockheeds in which they express such complete confidence the reasons for this confidence are many and technical but compressed into a single phrase any layman can understand it is, in the words of a pilot with whom I was chatting in the officers' mess: "Those kites can certainly take it."

One plane I saw in the hangar had given a particularly spectacular display of this capacity for absorbing punishment. It had been punched right on the hub of one airscrew by a direct hit from the cannon of an enemy machine and had come home quite comfortably on the other engine. Another plane had done the same thing after a piece of shrapnel had jagged its way through the petrol tank which forms an integral part of the wing. A third had come in with its wheels out of action and had landed safely on its body without any worse effect upon the occupants than a slight shaking up.

Ready for Duty Again

"Restore to shape" was the matter-of-fact legend chalked on the twisted metal work after examination by one of the American experts from Lockheed headquarters now supervising the maintenance of the firm's machines in Britain. In a surprisingly short time that machine will be out again for service, ready to combine reconnaissance with bombing and to fight as well if combat is thrust upon it.

The Lockheeds may not have much speed—about 100 miles an hour less than the German Messerschmitts which attack them in large numbers—but they can always be relied upon for about 20 miles an hour more than they are supposed to possess and they take a tremendous amount of punishment before they are brought down.

As a matter of fact, not a single one has been brought down by a Messerschmitts. The Lockheeds are pretty good at bringing down planes themselves, and coastal command pilots claim for them a bigger bag of enemy craft than for any other type of R. A. F. machine except Hurricanes, Spitfires, and Defiants which are fighters pure and simple.

The Lockheed machine arrives here for duty in pieces packed in crates with messages of good will from factory workers tucked in here and there. Then it is assembled, equipped for fighting, and renamed "Hudson." It is a R. A. F. custom to identify certain types of planes by names associated with their place of origin and the Hudson River is implied in this case as indicative of United States.

Hague Well Out on Political Limb Regardless of Roosevelt Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 8—Whatever the text of the third term "secret" President Roosevelt communicated to his political generalissimo, Postmaster General James A. Farley at Hyde Park yesterday, the Frank Hague forces will be all the way out on the limb for renomination at Chicago.

This was the New Jersey set-up today as the State's 32 Democratic delegates prepared for the national convention sojourn next week. Mayor Hague, who is Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will precede the New Jersey bloc west, and according to close associates, at once busy himself on strategy for a merger of Garden State ballots with the Prairie State lot controlled by Mayor Edward Kelly, of Chicago.

The Hague-Kelly "draft Roosevelt" combination for the convention is projected just a year since the Jersey City Mayor made known through a spokesman that he was "absolutely 100 per cent for a third term if Mr. Roosevelt wants it."

Not one of the 1932 "for-Roosevelt Before Chicago" party coterie, Mayor Hague nevertheless is one of those who boarded the Roosevelt bandwagon in time to identify himself with the New Deal Administration with a zeal that has not abated. He has maintained closest personal and political associations with Mr. Farley, who has had in the Hague machine a major buttress to his national vote organization.

Much of the technique of organization politics which Mayor Kelly has applied to Democratic affairs in Chicago is attributed to Hague counsel, and, when the Kelly machine in last year's Mayoralty once again proved that Chicago was a Democratic city, it was predicted that Mr. Kelly would be in the third-term vanguard in the 1940 Presidential nominating procedure.

Meanwhile, in politically informed quarters here today, Hague spokesmen were letting no doubt attach to where the Jersey City executive stood on the issue. The Mayor was declared to be "for Roosevelt all the way," or as another put it, to have "all his eggs in the Roosevelt basket," since were he not confident that Mr. Roosevelt would run again, "he would not have put himself out on a limb the way he has."

Mrs. Gompers Aids C. I. O.

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) announced today that Mrs. Samuel Gompers, widow of the long-time President of the American Federation of Labor, was working as an organizer for the union.

Leaders Flout Farley Secret On Third Term

Continued from Page 1

that course. They believe that if he does it will throw the convention into chaos and leave it without a candidate capable of waging a successful campaign against Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee.

Intent Is Still in Dark

There are, however, reservations to the Democratic assumption that because Mr. Roosevelt has finally made up his mind what he will tell the convention next week, he has inevitably made up his mind to run for another term.

The definitive announcement is yet to be made and until it is made the uncertainty will not be removed.

The simplest statement of what transpired at Hyde Park yesterday where Mr. Farley had family luncheon with the Roosevelts and Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, and afterward retired to the big pine paneled library for an all-afternoon chat with his chief, is that the President told all to Mr. Farley after which Mr. Farley told nothing to the press.

"Fire when ready, Gridley," was Mr. Farley's cordial invitation to the newspaper correspondents to question him, but as one who is almost invariably outspoken and frank with reporters the Postmaster General proved to be resolutely determined to evade any direct reply to queries either about his own plans or those of Mr. Roosevelt.

"I have full knowledge of the President's thoughts and what he has in mind on the subject of the third term but I will not discuss it with any individual," the man who helped the President in 1932 and 1936 declared.

Farley Says Much of Nothing

"It is up to the President to discuss his own plans. He was extremely frank with me, but I will not divulge what he told me."

Mr. Farley described reports that he was going to quit politics and take over the New York Yankee Baseball Club as "very nice newspaper stories, but declined to confirm or deny them. Asked if his own name would be placed in nomination, as he had several weeks ago announced it would, he refused to answer and in response to a question as to whether he would continue as National Chairman, he said he would discuss his future plans concerning party activities at the Chicago meeting.

Still mindful of the invitation to fire any questions the reporters wish, one correspondent asked: "When are the American people going to get an honest account on the President's plans to run for a third term or to retire?"

With a gesture of momentary desperation Mr. Farley urged that he was trying to be entirely frank but that he felt he had no right to reveal Mr. Roosevelt's political plans. He succeeded completely in not revealing them.

However, Mr. Farley who is understood to have opposed a third term in principle, did describe his conference as "entirely satisfactory" but that is too tenuous a clue on which to hang any prediction.

If Roosevelt, Farley Quits

The judgment of political observers here is that if Mr. Roosevelt runs again, Mr. Farley will find it convenient to enter business, will not manage his campaign but would not oppose the Democratic Ticket.

The prevailing view here is that if the President unexpectedly steps aside, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is the most likely candidate and that Mr. Farley would receive serious consideration for the vice-presidential nomination.

While Democratic campaign plans have necessarily been kept in suspense because of the silence of Mr. Roosevelt and the complete retirement from the pre-convention contest of all other competing candidates, the Republican organization is rapidly taking shape under the impetus of Mr. Willkie's leadership.

Mr. Willkie's visit to Washington late today and Tuesday, prior to his departure for a Colorado vacation, and his conferences with Senator Charles L. McNary, his running mate, and other Republican leaders, will make possible final decisions affecting his campaign personnel.

Whether Mr. Willkie will have a three-man board or a single campaign manager is still under consideration but the names chiefly mentioned for key points in any organization which the Republican nominee sets up are Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., National Committeeman from Connecticut; Russell W. Davenport, former Manager Editor of Fortune Magazine, Oren Root, Jr., New York lawyer, Representative Bruce Barton of New York and Charles A. Halleck of Indiana.

Off on a Plane; Back on a Camel

By the Associated Press

Nairobi, Kenya Colony, July 8

A British major who flew out to battle in a bomber has come back safely—on a camel.

His plane, damaged in an air fight, landed near a desert well in Italian East Africa. The major left two injured companions at the well, found a camel, and rode back to Kenya Colony.

Meanwhile, British South African fliers sighted the damaged plane and rescued the injured airmen two days later.

Republican Campaign Plans Await Willkie Conferences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Republican "strategy board" plans for the Presidential campaign today await disclosure in Washington tomorrow as Wendell L. Willkie, the party standard-bearer, took an eastern airliner for determining conferences in the national capital after a week of intensive attention to preliminaries here.

John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, was in consultation with Mr. Willkie, at the nominee's invitation, over the week end, but his continuance as committee head in the new setup devised for the 1940 race remained an unknown factor.

Headlining Mr. Willkie's calendar for his brief stay in Washington will be his meeting with the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee — United States Senator Charles L. McNary—a meeting with the Republican membership of Congress at a dinner in his honor tonight, and consultation with the special advisory committee of the National Committee tomorrow to determine the leadership personnel for the campaign.

Mr. Willkie will be joined in Washington by Mrs. Willkie tomorrow, and arrangements have been completed for them to leave there by air in the afternoon to begin the nominee's vacation in Colorado at the invitation of Gov. Ralph L. Carr. The airplane will also carry 15 newspaper men and photographers.

The pre-campaign holiday of two or three weeks will end when Mr. Willkie returns to Elwood, Ind., late this month to make his hometown the scene of his speech formally accepting the Republican nomination.

While the names of the three men he wants for key places in his canvass are being held in abeyance pending consultation in Washington, those of Mr. Hamilton, Representative Joseph W. Martin, party leader in the House and permanent chairman of the convention; Russell Davenport, who resigned his Fortune Magazine editorial post to aid the Willkie nomination drive, and Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., National Committeeman of Connecticut, are high up on personnel lists in speculation here today.

Oren Root, Jr., the 29-year-old lawyer who initiated the Willkie nomination campaign in April, accompanied Mr. Willkie to Washington today and will be director of the continuing organization of Willkie clubs.

Meanwhile, the candidate was emphatic in the statement that while he is eager to hear the views of others, he contemplates no set of advisors to whom the term "brain trust" might be applied. He will continue his practice of writing his own speeches unless the momentum of the campaign makes this unfeasible.

Issue in Mexican Election

Continued from Page 1

macho is Avilacamachismo—i. e. his party." There can be no question about this. The leniency and tolerance of his own leadership has permitted the infiltration into his ranks of alien agents and ideologies which are the greatest enemies of Mexico. The Avila Camacho campaign is shot through with Nazi and Fascist agents and it is backed to the hilt by the Communist Party.

"Fifth Column" Menace

As late as July 5, General Camacho stated that "There is no 'fifth column' in Mexico." There is a "fifth column" here and it is all about him. Merely denying it does not cause it to disappear and his greatest problem, if elected, would be to rid himself and his entourage of the menace of totalitarian agents. He has professed friendship to the United States, a declaration which is accepted as sincere, but which would be rapidly undermined and confused should the "fifth columnists" in his camp ever get into power.

General Almazan was rubberstamped from the first as a "Rightist" and his opponents accuse him of wanting to establish a reactionary regime. Both of these were belied in the manifesto announcing his candidacy, issued in July, 1939 In the first paragraph of this political testimonial he flately refused to become the leader of "those systematic enemies of the Mexican Revolution who wish to use me to return to the past, seeking the return of privileges long since liquidated."

The one reactionary move he has made was to promise the reopening of all church schools which would permit the return to power of the Roman Catholic Church. In this promise lies a large part of his following. He, too, has promised full title to land given to the peons, a purge of labor leaders, and equal rights to all unions instead of favoritism to one. He accuses the Mexican Revolutionary Party of being a totalitarian organization, supporting the Popular Front, and using the same tactics as the Comintern. This program must be destroyed, he asserts, in order to avoid in Mexico a repetition of the disasters in Spain and France.

Party Organizations

General Camacho is backed by a highly organized party. The Almazan party is Almazan. No one questions his personal direction and leadership of his campaign and if he became President his would be a personal government as strong as that of President Cardenas. There is in fact a strong likeness between General Cardenas and General Almazan. Both are military veterans of a hundred campaigns. Both have an unflinching personal caurage and determination, spurred by ambition. Both have an inner calm denoting great strength. And it is because they are so alike that their rivalry is dangerous.

General Almazan has come out repeatedly for closest relationships with the United States and 10 years ago was advocating continental solidarity and defense. The real threat to continental security behind General Almazan lies in the Falange Espanola and its program for the spiritual reconquest of Latin America by Spain. The Falange is now operating underground here but there are many indications that if General Almazan should win it would come out in full force in conjunction with the reborn strength of the Roman Catholic Church. General Almazan has not commented upon this organization and its program, but many of the men backing him were ardent supporters of General Franco during the Spanish Civil War and oppenents of Republican Spain.

Post for Cardenas

Victory for General Camacho would mean the continuance of the Cardenas program, presumably in a modified form. It would also mean a high position for Signor Cardenas in the new government. One prediction is that he would become the head of the Farm-Labor Popular Front. Another is that he would assume the all-important post of Ministry of National Defense. Whatever role he plays it would be one of such power that he could continue to influence the government and its policies. Moreover, it would mean a perpetuation of the P. R. M. and Farm-Labor machine and its directors.

Victory for General Almazan would mean a drastic revision of the Cardenas program but, above all, a clean sweep of the existing machine. It would throw out of power the clique which has controlled Mexico in recent years, many members of which date back to the old Calles regime. It would install in office the highly enducated, cultured and indisputably able conservatives who have had no hand in government here since the Revolution of 1910. That a curb upon too extreme conservatism would be exercised by General Almazan is expected, for he determinedly calls himself a "Revolutionary" and can point to a record supporting his claim. Chief result of his victory would be the end of Cardenismo, the personal program upheld by Mexico's other strong man.

Earliest official results of the elections will not be available before the night of July 11. If the decision gives the victory to Avila Camacho it is questionable whether General Almazan will accept defeat. He is convinced that he has the majority of followers and has threatened to set up a separate government as their leader. Should this occur there will indeed be grave days ahead in Mexico.

Mexico Votes

MEXICO, D. F., July 8 (AP)—Disorders which accompanied Mexico's Presidential elections yesterday threaten to complicate the task of determining the outcome of the voting.

An unofficial count showed at least 30 fatalities in Mexico City, while scores were reported wounded in pitched battles which surged through the streets of the capital. Some reports from the Provinces indicated that the casualty total might be large. Rifles, pistols, tear gas bombs, and hand grenades were used in some encounters. Numerous voting places were wrecked or burned.

Both Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Administration candidate, and his independent rival, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, issued statements claiming overwhelming victory.

The actual canvass of returns, however, will not be made until Thursday and the official result will not be announced by Congress until September.

The Government made no comment about the outcome of the election, but deplored "incidents," commented significantly on reports of election law violations and said they would be punished.

Complaints poured in from all over the nation that General Almazan's supporters had been denied the right to vote.

Government officials expressed confidence, however, there would be no further trouble.

President Lazaro Cardenas himself was unable to vote. He waited for a half hour before a closed polling place and finally departed before it could be opened on his orders. Although his party backed General Camacho, President Cardenas insisted he had kept "hands off" in the campaign to name the man who succeeds him Dec. 1 for a six-year term. Members of the new Congress also were selected yesterday.

Camacho Claim

NOGALES, Mexico, July 8 (AP)—Amid charges of Almazan supporters that the polls were Camacho-controlled came an announcement last night by Tomas Morlet, Mexican Consul of Nogales, Ariz., that Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Administration-backed President candidate, was victorious here by a landslide of nearly 40 to 1 in yesterday's election.

The voting records, which Señor Morlet, a Camacho partisan, said would be submitted for official canvass in Mexico City, were:

Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho—4,289.

Gen. Juan Almazan—143.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Porcupines' New House

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One summer, Mr. and Mrs. Porcupine were very anxious to build a new house. They chose a nice place in a thicket near a pond, and spent several months making it exactly as they wished. By Fall, it was entirely finished. The windows all shone, the chimney stood ready for the first fire, and the steps led up to a newly painted door with a brass knocker marked Paul Porcupine.

But, pleased as they were with it, the porcupines thought they would stay in their old house over the cold winter.

"We're used to it," said Mrs. Porcupine. "We know just how the stoves work."

"Yes," agreed Mr. Porcupine, "it takes some time to warm a new house. We'll have fun furnishing it next spring, and then we'll move in."

So Mr. and Mrs. Porcupine locked up the new house. They went from room to room admiring the fresh wallpapers and the views. Mr. Porcupine saw that each window was latched and Mrs. Porcupine drew the shades halfway down very neatly. They locked the back door and the cellar door and then they locked the front door.

"Good-bye, dear house," said Mrs. Porcupine, "we'll be back to furnish you in the spring."

April Days

All winter, Mr. and Mrs. Porcupine often thought about their new house and how they would furnish it. They drew up plans and looked at pictures. When they went for a walk through the snow, they were sure to go past their new house, to look at it admiringly.

On the first warm day of April, Mrs. Porcupine called gaily,

"Paul, Paul! Do bring the keys! We'll go to our new house, and let's carry over the little table, and Aunt Samantha's rag-rug, and maybe we could take the picture of the Eiffel Tower embroidered in Uncle Solomon's quills!"

It isn't easy to walk carrying things, but they felt so eager they didn't mind banging the table against their ankles, or tripping over the rag-rug, or almost dropping the picture. They arrived at the little house, out of breath but happy.

"Oh," sighed Mrs. Porcupine, looking at the house with pleasure. "Just as we left it, every shade in place, not a footprint near! Think, dear, of all those beautiful clean empty rooms waiting for us to make them ours!"

"Yeh," said Mr. Porcupine. "One, two, three—open, door!"

The door swung open but the porcupines did not enter. They stood on the doorstep looking in and their litttle eyes grew wider and wider, and their quills rose a little along their backs.

Surprise for Two

"Is it true?" asked Mrs. Porcupine in a whisper. Mr. Porcupine tiptoed into the hallway and touched something. Then he tiptoed back.

"It seems to be true," he whispered in return.

"Well, I never!" said Mrs. Porcupine.

The hall of their new house which they had left so beautifully empty, was completely furnished. So was the dining room when they went there to look, and the parlor and the kitchen. So were all the bedrooms. There were clean towels in the bathroom.

But the very curious thing about it was that there was no sign of anyone having lived there at all.

Although made up, no bed appeared to have been slept in, and there was nothing about the pots and pans to show that they had been used. Yet the furniture was none of it new.

The awful part, of course, was that nothing was at all as the Porcupines had planned. The furniture was in the mission style which they had never cared for.

When Mrs. Porcupine sat down on a sofa, she fell through it, and some of the chairs had legs off and were propped up on old books. The books were mostly dog-eared school arithmetics and out-of-date sermons.

When Mrs. Porcupine opened a bed she saw that the sheets were filled with rips and the towels were folded to hide the darns and patches.

"Why, these are all the things people keep in attics," said Mrs. Porcupine. "Someone must have filled our house with them instead of taking them to the dump."

"But who in the world would do it?" asked Mr. Porcupine, "and take all the trouble to arrange everything? And how did they get in?"

"Some people will do anything for a joke," said Mrs. Porcupine a little crossly. "You wait till I find out who did it, and I'll give them a piece of my mind!"

But do you know, the Porcupines never did find out? No one at the rummage sale where they sent the things would admit they had ever seen them before; no one ever explained how he had got into the house, or why he had wished to furnish it.

It was always as much of a mystery as on that April morning when Mr. Porcupine said,

"One, two, three—open, door!" and the door had opened on more than the Porcupines had expected to see.

Honey Gatherer

I saw an old bumblebee
go from flower to flower
in our garden. . . .
His pack was full of honey,
and he didn't go very well,
but still he grumbled for more.

ELEANOR ALLEN

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They stood on the doorstep, looking in—A drawing by Maurice Day

Tail of a Guinea Pig

By Moira O'Brien

Once upon a time there lived a Guinea-pig who had a tail. It wasn't much to look at, being short and stumpy, but all the same it was a tail. The Guinea-pig, however, was not in the least proud of it. He would look at his cousin the Rabbit, and admire his smart little powder-puff, and then at his other cousin the Rat, thinking how nice his long tail was.

One day, as he sat outside his little burrow, he saw the Lion walking past, his long, sandy, tufted tail twitching from side to side. There was a chuckle from the tree overhead.

"Hullo, Guinea-pig!" said the Ape. "You are always staring at someone or other. I'd love to know what you are thinking."

"Well, I don't mind telling you," said the Guinea-pig, sadly. "All the other animals have tails that are useful, or ornamental, or grand, and I have only this little stumpy one."

"If that is all that is worrying you," said the Ape, coming down from the tree, "there is a well near here. All you have to do is to put your paw on it, and anything you wish comes true. And what's more," he added, "you can have three wishes!"

Longer and Longer

Trembling with excitement the Guinea-pig followed the Ape to the well, rested his tiny paw on the edge, and said solemnly, "I wish to have a tail like the Ape's," and then added quickly, "only much longer!"

For a moment he thought that nothing was going to happen. Then he realized that his little stumpy tail was growing.

The Ape looked doubtfully at the Guinea-pig's little round body and his new tail. "It's a pity you asked for such a long one," he said. "It may get you into difficulties."

"Nonsense, Ape!" said the Guinea-pig.

But when he had climbed the tree, and was swinging gently to and fro by his tail, he knew that the Ape had been right.

"How do I get up again, Ape?" he called out. "You seem to do it so easily."

"Well, I just give a big swing, and catch on to the branch with my arms or legs," said the Ape.

But the Guinea-pig couldn't. He could only swing about, getting more and more giddy, until the Ape had to come to his rescue and haul him up by his tail.

"Thank you, Ape," said the Guinea-pig. "I think that was not quite the right sort of tail for me. I'll go back to the well and wish for another."

He trotted along trying to decide what kind of a tail the next should be. Suddenly he stopped.

"The very thing!" he cried. "A Peacock's tail! Oh, how fine I'll look!"

The Guinea-pig reached the well, stretched out his paw, and wished. The long Ape's tail disappeared at once and in its place unfolded beautiful feathers.

"How lovely!" gasped the Guinea-pig. He tried to move forward to show off his new tail the better, but he couldn't move at all, the weight of those feathers was far too great for his small body to pull along.

Making the Best of It

"O dear; O dear," sobbed the Guinea-pig, leaning against the well for support. "Nothing seems to go right with me today. I wish I hadn't got a tail at all!"

He had forgotten that he was holding on to the well, or perhaps he would never have spoken so hastily, but all the same it was quite a relief when the Peacock's tail vanished.

"I suppose I'll get my old one again," he thought.

"I say, Ape," said the Guinea-pig in a worried voice, "what sort of tail have I got now?"

"You haven't a tail at all," said Ape. "Just simply nothing."

"Nothing!" echoed the Guinea-pig, faintly. "Well, can't I have another wish? I'll only ask for my own little one."

"Afraid not," said the Ape. "You had your three wishes, you know. You'll just have to make the best of it."

So he went back to his burrow, and from that day to this Guinea-pigs have had no tails.

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Koli, the Mole, Finds Adventure

Koli the mole lived in a cleverly made burrow close to the river bank. For a neighbor, he had Whimple the water-rat.

Whimple was a much traveled rat, and on the long summer evenings when the sun made a golden pathway down the river, the folk of the fields and hedgerows gathered at his door to listen to his tales of adventure. He told them of the great warehouses that grew like brick mountains at the water's edge, and of the distant harbors where the strange ships came to rest, and Koli, listening, wished and wished that he might have adventures too. But his mother always said, "Little moles are not meant to travel. You must find adventure among the hedgerows, or close to the river bank."

He had not traveled far when he saw three small eels swimming unhappily round and round.

"Good morning!" cried Koli. "Why do you look so unhappy?"

"Because we cannot reach our pond," they said. "We have traveled hundreds of miles from the wild Atlantic Ocean so that we might live again in the pond beside the willow trees, but we cannot reach it because a great gray heron is standing on a hillock beside the bank, and every time we try to pass, he stamps angrily upon the ground and cries, 'No eels this way! No eels this way!' "

"I will help you," said Koli. "Now, let me think. Don't disturb me. I can't think if I am disturbed."

Suddenly he lifted his head from between his paws and said, "Does the heron stamp very hard on the ground?"

"So hard," cried the little eels, "that the earth trembles."

"Good," said Koli. "I have a plan. Wait here until I return, and do not be unhappy any more."

So Koli hurried away and found three other young moles and said to them, "Come with me to the hillock where the gray heron waits, and help me to dig four tunnels under it. Dig the tunnels from North to South. Dig them straight, dig them true, and don't let the heron hear you. Sh! Sh!"

The four moles dug four tunnels beneath the hillock where the gray heron stood with his wings closely folded and one of his long legs tucked beneath him.

"Now," said Koli, "we must dig four more tunnels. Dig them from East to West. Dig them straight, dig them true, and don't let the heron hear you. Sh! Sh!"

When they had finished, they gathered at the foot of a tall elm and said, "We have dug eight tunnels through the heron's hill. We have dug them straight, we have dug them true, for we moles are the cleverest tunnelers in the world."

"And now," said Koli, "I will visit the heron."

So Koli went to where the gray heron stood upon the little hillock and he said, "Why do you wait by the river?"

"I wait for three eels," replied the heron.

"You will not catch them," said Koli, "for soon they will be safely in their pond."

"But I will catch them!" cried the heron. "I will wait here until they come," and he stamped angrily upon the ground.

Now the hillock was no longer firm and strong, for there were eight tunnels beneath it, and when the heron stamped upon it, the hillock trembled and collapsed beneath his feet.

"Help!" cried the heron. "The world is falling to pieces. Oh, this is a very unsafe place. Help, Oh, help!" And he spread his strong gray wings and flew away over the fields, and was never seen near that part of the river again.

Koli hurried to the little eels.

"You can go to your home now," he told them, "for the heron has gone away."

"Oh, thank you!" cried the eels, and swam happily off to their pond.

So then Koli the mole returned home, and that evening, when the sun made a golden pathway down the river, he told Wimple the rat, and all the other folk of the fields and hedgerows, what an exciting adventure he had had.

L.F. ROGERS

A Game of Hide and Seek

Little Bob Bunny
Had some fun today.
Little Bob Bunny
Ran away.

Little Kate saw him
After quite a run.
Called him "naughty Bunny"
Just for fun.

Little Bob Bunny
Was very, very meek—
He had just been playing
Hide and Seek.

LUCY F. ROGERS

A SURPRISE FOR JIMMY

Jack O'Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Six

On went Judy Jo through the yellow leaves, swish, swish. Then—"Ba-ll!" shouted Tad. "Ju-Jo, ba-ll!"

Judy Jo looked around.

There, in the middle of Apple Market Street, lay the big red ball.

Judy Jo looked both ways. Nothing at all in sight. She dashed into the street and got the ball. She scrubbed it carefully on her clean petticoat and gave it to Tad.

On she went, a little further. Then—"Ju-Jo, ba-ll!"

Judy Jo looked around—the ball wasn't in the street. She looked and looked. There it was, in the long straggly grass on the other side of the fence.

She crawled through the fence, and got the ball—scrubbed it on her petticoat, and gave it to Tad.

On she went, and here she was, at Jimmy's house. And in the doorway was Jimmy's mother.

"Oh, Judy Jo!" she said, "you're the very person I wanted to see! Is that Katy's baby? The precious! What do you think; I'm going to have a surprise party for Jimmy, Wednesday night—it's his birthday, you know."

"Oh, my!" cried Judy Jo, "that'll be just splendid!"

"Won't it! Now, will you ask all the children? I think I'll have a real Hallowe'en party, it's so near—bob for apples, and all that!"

"That'll be just lovely!" cried Judy Jo, "I'll ask—"

"Ju-Jo, ba-ll!" There was the ball in the street again.

Judy Jo picked it up, wiped it on her petticoat (not quite so clean, now), and gave it to Tad. "I'll ask all the children," she added.

Bobby and Billy came along. "Who's he?" asked Bobby.

"My cousin Tad," said Judy Jo.

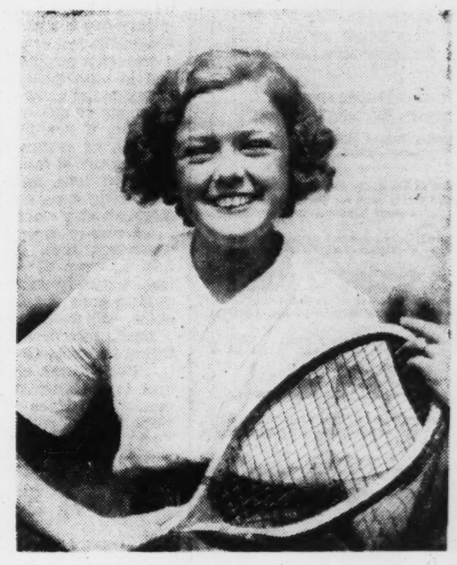
"Ba-ll!" shouted Tad. He threw it just as far as he could. It rolled a long way. Bobby and Billy both ran for it.

Judy Jo wiped the ball on her petticoat (not clean at all, now), and gave it to Tad.

"Goodbye, Mrs. Berry," she said, "we'll all be here Wednesday night!"

"And I'll be ready for you!" called Mrs. Berry. "Goodbye, Taddy!"

(To be continued next Monday.)



"A HAPPIER AND MORE CONTENTED GIRL"

"One summer at camp has made my daughter a happier and more contented girl," said a proud mother to us. It awakened the girl's interest in outdoor sports, developed talents for handicrafts and stagecraft, and unfolded qualities of self-reliance.

Would you like to provide such benefits for your daughter? They are available at summer camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor — camps north, east, south and west, offering a choice of activities and rates. Consult the advertisements which are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Camping leads to achievement

The Home Forum

I Make a Fire

THE CAUSE of my fire was the leaves that accumulate in the garden through the winter; or, to go farther back, it was the neighbors' oaks that line the garden on the right and the left. Oak trees are so late in casting their leaves that winter overtakes us in the final cleaning up; and, when spring comes, there is still much raking and burning to be done.

Or, it might be argued that I caused the fire.

Raking and burning days are too few in a New England spring. It either rains or blows, or there is a club luncheon. I would not attempt to strive against a rain or a social demand; but just a small wind I have sometimes defeated by merely disregarding it, though on the last occasion, at least, I have been put a little out of countenance.

* * *

It happened this way. I had planned to help Optimus devote a free afternoon to disposing of the leaves along the borders of the garden. He had two objections to my plan. First, he had himself predestined the afternoon to getting out the screens; and, second, the wind was blowing. "Just look at those dish-towels flapping," said he, pointing across the hedges to the clothesyard of a neater-than-wax neighbor.

To me, standing in the lee of the house, it seemed to be a reasonably calm day, quite suited to my purpose, and I made an evasive reply. "Just look at those poor irises and lilies struggling up through that mat of leaves."

I thought he saw my point, for he said over his shoulder as he went off about his screen business: "Well, don't try to rake the leaves across the garden: the wind'll blow them everywhere! Put them in the baskets."

That seemed to me to be his pleasant way of ending the discussion without either of us having to lose face. Afterwards he declared that he had added: "And, when you dump them, put beanpoles over them," but I am sure that I did not hear him say that.

* * *

I filled two baskets in the shelter of the house and withal had barely brought to light one delphinium and a small clump of iris. If I was to make any real progress, I must empty the baskets. I carried them to the center of the garden and unloaded them in a pile. There did not seem to be much of a wind.—I knew what I would do, but found that I had no matches. I went to the house for some and returned to my purpose. Though a bit of a breeze *was* blowing out there in the open, it did not bother me except to put out the first six or seven matches; but that was not unusual. The leaves were a little damp, too, but finally I got them going, and the two basketfuls burned quickly.

I collected more leaves and set fire to them. My neighbor, sifting soil for a seedbed beyond the wall, said gently that it was a windy day for a bonfire, and I told her that I meant to burn just a few leaves at a time. Optimus was snugly away in the cellar brushing screens, and I kept on with my happy task of uncovering plants that I had almost forgotten we had, striking matches, and coaxing up a flame.

So much coaxing was needed that I slackened my caution. I threw on larger masses of leaves and boldly returned for more.

It was one of those times when my back was toward the fire that my neighbor spoke again, more urgently. "It's got away!" she cried.

There it was, brightly blazing in a section of the thin carpet of leaves that were scattered between my bonfire and the garage and lay beyond, as far as the perennial borders belonging to the next house on the north.

My neighbor came quickly over the wall with her broom, and I went to work, hard and fast, with a rake. Mine was not good work, for bits of blazing leaves clung to the teeth of the rake and all that I did was effectually to carry the fire to fresh points. I could not desert the spot to call Optimus, and besides I had a feeling that it was my fire and I ought to cope with it. Wildly I perceived that it was feeding on a windrow of leaves at the back of the garage.

Suddenly a neat little woman in a maid's uniform appeared with a garden hose in her hand; and almost at the same instant Optimus, disturbed in his seclusion, emerged with another coil of hose on his arm. "But I've got to turn on the water in the cellar!" he panted.

"Call the Fire Department!" I shrieked after him, as I continued to jab at burning leaves with my fatally incendiary rake.

* * *

The little woman with the hose was by this time quietly and efficiently doing her work. She extinguished the blaze running through the dry grass toward her employer's property. She turned a stream of water on our garage, and I, with some awakening of intelligence, began to bring water from our kitchen. As I did so, I could hear Optimus at the telephone, calling the Fire Department, far too slowly, it seemed.

(Afterwards I smiled at him. There was a red box right across the street!)

When the firemen came, the fire, naturally, was out. Some irises were singed, the garage was *quite* scorched, and there were scattering wisps of smoke rising from lily beds and the stump of an old peach tree. But no fire! Nevertheless, I, in the midst of the havoc I had committed, had resumed my jabbing with a charred and useless rake. Vaguely I wondered why all those men, women, and children were standing about, doing nothing.

The firemen addressed themselves to Optimus, who was apologizing for not needing them. "Are you the owner?" they asked. "No," replied Optimus. "I only live here. That's the owner over there."

"We understand," they smiled indulgently. "We're married, too!"

* * *

The lieutenant came to the place where I was still fighting a fire that no longer existed. "Are you the owner?" he repeated, notebook in hand. "Yes," I answered as from a long way off. "Who set this fire?" he continued. "I did," I said, and thrust at another spot where the fire had passed, while he made more notes.

He was a polite man, that fire-lieutenant, and showed neither censure nor derision; only, as he went, he dropped a courteous suggestion about the advantages of an incinerator.

Thanks to the neighbors, in particular to the good angel of the hose, there was little damage from my fire — some blackened shingles on the garage, some lilies that will not bloom this year. Never, in all the years we have lived here, have the leaves been cleared away so thoroughly; and, as for that yellow iris, I didn't like it anyway.

* * *

Though I try not to show it, I have felt a little deflated; largely, I believe, because everyone has been so excessively polite to me about the affair. Especially the family. Optimus has never uttered a word of reproach; and our young man, from whom I certainly expected not to escape, scrupulously refrains from alluding to it at all. In fact, his attitude toward me, ever since the fire, has been like nothing in the world but the proverbial deference said to have been shown by the American Indians toward persons whose wits have strayed.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STUCCO BUST OF A YOUNG BOY

SOMETIME EITHER in the latter days of the fifteenth or the early days of the sixteenth century, this portrait bust was made in Italy. The Italians of that time often modeled portraits of children and they had a peculiar aptitude for conveying to the youthful features a playful, carefree expression. It seems intentional, as a departure from the highly serious expression of medieval sculpture. The stucco allows free modeling that captures the soft and mobile surface of the child's face. The playful quality continues even in the graceful curves of the hair.

"Break up your fallow ground"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of national emergency citizens of a country are exhorted to utilize all available land for the purpose of producing crops to be used for food. No land must lie idle or be unproductive at a time when all possible supplies are needed. The fallow land must be broken up that it may be planted and produce fruit. Such a request is no new one.

The prophet Hosea admonished (Hosea 10:12), "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground: for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain righteousness upon you." And the prophet Jeremiah exhorted the people (Jeremiah 4:3), "Break up your fallow ground, and sow not among thorns." According to a dictionary, "fallow" refers to "land ordinarily used for crops when allowed to lie idle . . . during the whole or the greater portion of the growing season." The prophets saw clearly that the materialism of the people of their day needed to be broken up in order that they might receive the seeds of spiritual understanding, which would nourish and sustain them.

Today, through the study of Christian Science, men and women are learning the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures, and realizing the present applicability of its teachings. Never was it more necessary than it is now that the fallow ground be broken up, and the seeds of Truth planted, that the consciousness of the world may be prepared to receive Christ, Truth. This command is to the individual men and women who comprise the nations of the world.

Breaking up the fallow ground may seem at the outset to be a laborious undertaking, and many are the excuses made to postpone the task of planting; yet, until such ground is prepared for the reception of a crop it remains unproductive. In "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (p. 118), "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory." The knowledge that we are not alone in this work, but are sustained by divine Principle, brings courage and strength.

Advancing in the understanding of the truth of being through the study and practice of Christian Science, the student realizes that, since erring belief is delusive, it can be dissolved instantaneously by the solvent of divine Love. As the great truth dawns upon his consciousness that evil is not real, because only that which God made can truly exist—and how could God, good, make anything unlike Himself?—he is strengthened to resist the claim to reality of anything unlike God. In infinite divine consciousness, the source of all activity, there are perpetual growth and fruition.

In his human experience, therefore, the student of Christian Science is careful to guard his thinking, that the truths of being may be planted therein and bring forth fruit. He realizes that there is a definite need to break up the fallow ground in his thinking, cheerfully and with speed, a need of special urgency in these days, when the whole world is crying out for the precious fruits of constructive, right thinking. Examination of his consciousness, with the desire to ascertain where vigorous mental spade work is necessary, is often the first step. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343) Mrs. Eddy has written: "Are we clearing the gardens of thought by uprooting the noxious weeds of passion, malice, envy, and strife? Are we picking away the cold, hard pebbles of selfishness, uncovering the secrets of sin and burnishing anew the hidden gems of Love, that their pure perfection shall appear?" And in the next paragraph she writes, "The weeds of mortal mind are not always destroyed by the first uprooting."

Each, if honest in his search for Truth, will "break up" the "fallow ground" in his own thinking, that the fruits of Spirit —those beautiful Christlike qualities— can grow in abundance. How rich the reward to those who break up their fallow land, and how joyous the planting for the fruits of Spirit!

Students of Christian Science are increasingly grateful that Mrs. Eddy, having proved the truth in her own experience, stated in her writings the way to enrich their lives, by claiming their birthright of perfect fruition. In the last chapter of Revelation is shown the vision of "the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"ΑΡΟΤΡΙΑΣΑΤΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΚΕΧΕΡΣΩΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΑΓΡΟΥΣ ΣΑΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Οταν αἱ ἐθνικαὶ ἀνάγκαι μιᾶς χώρας εἶναι ἐπείγουσαι ζητεῖται ἀπὸ τοὺς πολίτας της νὰ χρησιμοποιήσουν ὅλον τὸ διαθέσιμον ἔδαφος πρὸς παραγωγὴν τροφίμων. Κανένα ἔδαφος δὲν πρέπει νὰ μένῃ ἀκαλλιέργητον ἢ ἄγονον καθ'ὅν χρόνον κάθε δυνατὴ εἰσφορὰ εἶναι ἀναγκαία. Οἱ χέρσοι ἀγροὶ πρέπει νὰ ἀροτριασθοῦν διὰ νὰ μπορέσουν νὰ φυτευθοῦν καὶ νὰ καρποφορήσουν. Τοιαύτη ἀξίωσις δὲν εἶναι τίποτε νέον.

Ὁ προφήτης Ὡσηὲ συνεβούλευε (Ὡσηὲ 10:12), "Σπείρατε δι'ἑαυτοὺς ἐν δικαιοσύνῃ, θερίσατε ἐν ἐλέει· ἀνοίξατε τὴν ἀφειμένην σας γῆν διότι εἶναι καιρὸς νὰ ἐκζητήσετε τὸν Κύριον, ἑωσοῦ ἔλθῃ καὶ ἐπισταλάξῃ δικαιοσύνην ἐφ'ὑμᾶς." Καὶ ὁ προφήτης Ἱερεμίας προέτρεπε τὸν λαὸν (Ἱερεμίας 4:3), "Ἀροτριάσατε τοὺς κεχερσωμένους ἀγρούς σας, καὶ μὴ σπείρετε μεταξὺ ἀκανθῶν." Κατὰ ἕνα λεξικόν, "κεχερσωμένος" σημαίνει "ἀγρόν, χρησιμοποιούμενον τακτικῶς διὰ σπορὰν, ὅταν οὗτος ἀφήνεται ἀργὸς . . . καθ'ὅλην τὴν ἐποχὴν τῆς βλαστήσεως ἢ κατὰ μέρος αὐτῆς." Οἱ προφῆται εἶδαν καθαρὰ ὅτι ὁ ὑλισμὸς τοῦ λαοῦ ἔπρεπε νὰ διαλυθῇ διὰ νὰ δυνηθοῦν νὰ δεχθοῦν τοὺς σπόρους τῆς πνευματικῆς νοήσεως, οἱ ὁποῖοι θὰ τοὺς ἔτρεφαν καὶ θὰ τοὺς ὑπεστήριζαν.

Σήμερον διὰ τῆς σπουδῆς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες μανθάνουν τὴν πνευματικὴν ἔννοιαν τῶν Γραφῶν. καὶ κατανοοῦν ὅτι αἱ διδασκαλίαι της εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ ἐφαρμοσθοῦν τώρα. Οὐδέποτε ὑπῆρξε περισσότερα ἀνάγκη ἀπὸ τώρα νὰ ἀροτριασθοῦν οἱ χέρσοι ἀγροί, καὶ νὰ φυτευθοῦν οἱ σπόροι τῆς Ἀληθείας, διὰ νὰ μπορέσῃ ἡ συνείδησις τοῦ κόσμου νὰ προετοιμασθῇ νὰ δεχθῇ τὸν Χριστὸν, τὴν Ἀλήθειαν. Ἡ ἐντολὴ αὕτη ἀπευθύνεται ἀτομικῶς εἰς τοὺς ἄνδρας καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ποὺ ἀποτελοῦν τὰ ἔθνη τοῦ κόσμου.

Ἡ ἀροτρίασις τοῦ χέρσου ἀγροῦ ἠμπορεῖ εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν νὰ φαίνεται ὅτι εἶναι κοπιώδης ἐργασία, καὶ πολλαὶ εἶναι αἱ δικαιολογίαι πρὸς ἀναβολὴν τοῦ ἔργου τῆς φυτεύσεως· καὶ ὅμως, ἑωσοῦ ὁ ἀγρὸς προετοιμασθῇ διὰ νὰ δεχθῇ τὸν σπόρον παραμένει ἄγονος. Εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Ἀνάμικτα), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἔχει γράψει (σ. 118), "Θάρρος· ἡ μάχη τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν ἑαυτόν του εἶναι μεγάλη· τὸν ἀπασχολεῖ πολύ, καὶ ἡ θεία Ἀρχὴ ἐργάζεται μαζύ σας—καὶ ἡ ὑπακοὴ στέφει τὴν ἐπίμονον προσπάθειαν μὲ αἰωνίαν νίκην." Ἡ γνῶσις ὅτι δὲν εἴμεθα μόνοι εἰς τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ ὑποστηριζόμεθα ἀπὸ τὴν θείαν Ἀρχὴν, φέρει θάρρος καὶ ἰσχύν.

Προχωρῶν εἰς τὴν νόησιν τῆς ἀληθείας τοῦ εἶναι διὰ τῆς σπουδῆς καὶ τῆς ἐφαρμογῆς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὁ σπουδαστὴς κατανοεῖ ὅτι, ἀφοῦ ἡ πλανωμένη δοξασία εἶναι ἀπατηλὴ, ἠμπορεῖ νὰ διαλυθῇ αὐτοστιγμεὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ διαλύτου τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Ἐφ'ὅσον ἀνατέλλει εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν του ἡ μεγάλη ἀλήθεια ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δὲν εἶναι πραγματικὸν, ἐπειδὴ μόνον αὐτὸ ποὺ ὁ Θεὸς ἔκαμε μπορεῖ ἀληθῶς νὰ ὑπάρχῃ—καὶ πῶς μποροῦσε ὁ Θεὸς, τὸ καλὸν, νὰ κάμῃ ὁτιδήποτε ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὸν Ἑαυτόν Του; —ἐφόσον συμβαίνει τοῦτο, ἐνισχύεται διὰ νὰ ἀντικρούσῃ τὴν ἀξίωσιν ὅτι ὑπάρχει πραγματικότης εἰς ὁτιδήποτε ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὸν Θεόν. Εἰς τὴν ἄπειρον θείαν συνείδησιν, τὴν πηγὴν πάσης δράσεως, ὑπάρχουν διηνεκὴς αὔξησις καὶ καρποφορία.

Δι'αὐτὸ, εἰς τὴν καθημερινήν του πεῖραν ὁ σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης προσέχει νὰ φρουρῇ τὴν σκέψιν του, διὰ νὰ ἠμπορέσουν αἱ ἀλήθειαι τοῦ εἶναι νὰ φυτευθοῦν εἰς αὐτὴν καὶ νὰ καρποφορήσουν. Ἐννοεῖ καλὰ ὅτι εἶναι ἀπόλυτος ἀνάγκη νὰ ἀροτριάσῃ τὸν χέρσον ἀγρὸν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν του, μετὰ χαρᾶς καὶ ταχέως, ἡ ἀνάγκη δὲ αὐτὴ εἶναι εἰδικῶς ἐπείγουσα κατὰ τὰς ἡμέρας αὐτὰς, ποὺ ὁλόκληρος ὁ κόσμος ζητεῖ ἐπιμόνως τοὺς πολυτίμους καρποὺς τῆς ἐποικοδομητικῆς, ὀρθῆς σκέψεως. Ἡ ἐξέτασις τῆς συνειδήσεώς του, μὲ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ διαπιστώσῃ ποῦ χρειάζεται δυνατὸν νοερὸν σκάψιμον, εἶναι συχνὰ τὸ πρῶτον βῆμα. Εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Ἀνάμικτα, σ. 343) ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψει: "Καθαρίζομεν τοὺς κήπους τῆς σκέψεως ἐκριζώνοντες τὰ ἐπιβλαβῆ ἀγριόχορτα τοῦ πάθους, τῆς κακίας, τοῦ φθόνου καὶ τῆς φιλονικείας; Μαζεύομεν τὰ κρύα σκληρὰ χαλίκια τῆς ἰδιοτελείας, ἀποκαλύπτοντες τὰ μυστικὰ τῆς ἁμαρτίας καὶ στιλβώνοντες ἐκ νέου τοὺς πολυτίμους λίθους τῆς Ἀγάπης, διὰ νὰ φανερωθῇ ἡ ἀγνὴ των τελειότης;" Καὶ εἰς τὴν ἑπομένην παράγραφον γράφει, "Τὰ ἀγριόχορτα τοῦ θνητοῦ νοῦ δὲν καταστρέφονται πάντοτε μὲ τὴν πρώτην ἐκρίζωσιν."

"Ἕκαστος, ἐὰν τιμίως ζητῇ τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, θὰ "ἀροτριάσῃ" τὸν "κεχερσωμένον ἀγρὸν" εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν του σκέψιν, διὰ νὰ μπορέσουν οἱ καρποὶ τοῦ Πνεύματος—αἱ ὡραῖαι ἐκεῖναι Χριστοειδεῖς ἰδιότητες—νὰ αὐξήσουν ἐν ἀφθονίᾳ. Πόσον πλουσία ἡ ἀνταμοιβὴ διὰ ὅσους ἀροτριοῦν τὸν χέρσον ἀγρόν των, καὶ πόσον τερπνὸν τὸ φυτώριον τῶν καρπῶν τοῦ Πνεύματος!

Οἱ σπουδασταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶναι ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον εὐγνώμονες διότι ἡ Mrs. Eddy, ἀποδείξασα τὴν ἀλήθειαν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν της πεῖραν, ἐξέθεσεν εἰς τὰ συγγράμματά της τὴν μέθοδον μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν νὰ πλουτίσουν τὴν ζωήν των, ἀξιοῦντες τὸ ἐκ γεννετῆς δικαίωμά των νὰ φέρουν τελείους καρπούς. Εἰς τὸ τελευταῖον κεφάλαιον τῆς Ἀποκαλύψεως δεικνύεται ἐν ὁράματι "ξύλον ζωῆς, ποιοῦν καρποὺς δώδεκα, κατὰ μῆνα ἕκαστον ἀποδιδοῦν τὸν καρπὸν αὐτοῦ· καὶ τὰ φύλλα τοῦ ξύλου εἰς θεραπείαν τῶν ἐθνῶν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.)

Learning to Use Words

NOW, IN ORDER to deal with words rightly, this is the habit you must form. Nearly every word in your language has been first a word of some other language—of Saxon, German, French, Latin, or Greek (not to speak of eastern and primitive dialects). And many words have been all these—that is to say, have been Greek first, Latin next, French or German next, and English last: undergoing a certain change of sense and use on the lips of each nation; but retaining a deep vital meaning which all good scholars feel in employing them, even at this day. If you do not know the Greek alphabet, learn it; young or old—girl or boy—whoever you may be, if you think of reading seriously (which, of course, implies that you have some leisure at command), learn your Greek alphabet; then get good dictionaries of all these languages, and whenever you are in doubt about a word, hunt it down patiently. . . . Never let a word escape you that looks suspicious. It is severe work; but you will find it, even at first, interesting, and at last, endlessly amusing. And the general gain to your character, in power and precision, will be quite incalculable.

Mind, this does not imply knowing, or trying to know, Greek, or Latin, or French. . . . But you can easily ascertain the meanings through which the English word has passed: and those which in a good writer's work it must still bear.—"Words," in "The Two Boyhoods," by JOHN RUSKIN.

From a Bridge Over Niagara

OVER THE RIVER, so still with its oily eddies and delicate wreaths of foam, just below the Falls, they have in late years woven a web of wire high in air and hung a bridge from precipice to precipice. Of all the bridges made with hands it seems the lightest, most ethereal; it is ideally graceful, and droops from its slight towers like a garland. It is worthy to command, as it does, the whole grandeur of Niagara, and to show the traveler the vast spectacle, from the beginning of the American Fall to the farthest limit of the Horse-Shoe, with all the awful pomp of the rapids, the solemn darkness of the wooded islands, the mystery of the vaporous gulf, the indomitable wildness of the shores, as far as the eye can reach up or down the fatal stream.

To this bridge our friends now repaired, by a path that led through another of those groves which keep the village back from the shores of the river on the American side, and greatly help the sight-seer's pleasure in the place. . . .

The last hues of sunset lingered in the mists that sprung from the base of the Falls with a mournful, tremulous grace, and a movement weird as the play of the Northern Lights. They were touched with the most delicate purples and crimsons, that darkened to deep red, and then faded from them at a second look, . . while a perfectly clear radiance, better than any other for local color, dwelt upon the scene. Far under the bridge the river smoothly swam, the undercurrents forever unfolding themselves upon the surface with a vast rose-like evolution, edged all round with faint lines of white, where the air that filled the water freed itself in foam. What had been clear green on the face of the cataract was here more like rich verd-antique, and had a look of firmness almost like that of the stone itself. So it showed beneath the bridge, and down the river till the curving shores hid it. These, springing abruptly from the water's brink, and shagged with pine and cedar, displayed the tender verdure of grass and bushes intermingled with the dark evergreens that climb from ledge to ledge, till they point their speary tops above the crest of bluffs. In front, where tumbled rocks and expanses of naked clay varied the gloomier and gayer green, sprung those spectral mists; and through them loomed out, in its manifold majesty, Niagara, with the seemingly immovable white Gothic screen of the American Fall, and the green massive curve of the Horse-Shoe, solid and simple and calm as an Egyptian wall; while behind this, with their white and black expanses broken by dark foliaged little isles, the steep Canadian rapids billowed down between their heavily wooded shores.

The wedding-journeyers hung, they knew not how long, in rapture on the sight; and then, looking back from the shore to the spot where they had stood, they felt relieved that unreality should possess itself of all, and that the bridge should swing there in mid-air like a filmy web, scarce more passable than the rainbow that flings its arch above the mists.—From "Their Wedding Journey," by WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

A Scented Garden of Ancient Rome

ON THE OLD Roman Via Cassia, once one of the most important highways of Europe, and northward beyond the bridge (of which the central part is 2,000 years old), a road, corresponding more or less to the ancient Via Flaminia, leads to Prima Porta and to all that remains of the Villa Livia. Here the Empress Livia, second wife of Octavianus Augustus (The 'Caesar Augustus' of S. Luke 11. 1.) had a summer retreat whence she could see, as one can see today, a wonderful view of the Tiber, Rome in the distance, and the Campagna stretching away to the blue Sabine Hills. Nothing remains of this villa save the spacious "garden room," with its barrel-vaulted roof and the walls, adorned all round with a singularly beautiful fresco representing a scented garden, possibly the Empress' favourite garden. Although painted 1900 years ago this wonderful fresco is in an exceptionally good state of preservation, for it is no ordinary fresco painting, with the colour laid on the wet plaster. The colour was worked in with wax, and it is probable that it was by no less an artist than Ludius, famous, according to Livy, in the days of Augustus. This no one can say for certain, but the fresco is the work of a master hand. Here we have depicted for us in arresting beauty an early morning scene in a scented garden of well-nigh two thousand years ago, and its fascination is in no small part due to the skill wherewith the artist has given a sense of distance. Indeed, one feels one is actually in the garden. On every wall the garden is depicted in two parts—in the foreground a part planted with low-growing flowers fenced with wooden trellis-work in front, and on the further side with a small exquisitely patterned screen in stonework. Beyond this lies the garden proper. The early morning breeze stirs the trees, and the mist is rising from the ground. What a wonderful scene it is! Orange trees laden with fruit and flowers, oleanders, palms, pomegranates, olive trees, roses and carnations, as they were two thousand years ago, and many other flowers. And the butterflies and birds. The more one looks at this garden scene, and it is surely one of the loveliest, though one of the least known, ever depicted, the more entranced one becomes. So great is the artist's skill that not merely does one gaze through his magic casement into a scented garden of two thousand years ago, but one is transported into the heart of it.

As one wanders along this fresco one realizes something of the beauty of the gardens of far-off days, and one's thoughts fly to those still older gardens for which Egypt was famed over three thousand years ago. In the gardens of the ancient civilizations, shade, scent and water—water both seen and heard—were the essential features. —From "The Scented Garden," by ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE. (Boston: Hale, Cushman and Flint.)

The Shadow of a Bird

I saw the shadow of a bird and looked up
But he had flown too high for me to see.
Closer to the earth he must come
For me to know aught but the shadow of a bird.

RUTH BLANDFORD

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1940

'Jimmy' Silent On President's 3d-Term View

Leaving Boston for N. Y., son says that now Farley knows perhaps he should too.

President Roosevelt's son Jimmy today dropped a hint, perhaps unintentionally, that he knows what Postmaster-General James A. Farley knows: Whether or not the President will accept the nomination for a third term.

Like Mr. Farley, young Mr. Roosevelt, just before stepping aboard an American Airlines Flagship bound for New York "on business," declared he had nothing to say on the subject, deferring to the pleasure of his father on the point.

When first asked about the controversial third term, "Jimmy" pleasantly said he had "nothing to say"; later on, while chatting with reporters, he said, in what appeared to be an offhand way, that now that his father is known to have answered the "big question" to at least his Party's chairman, perhaps now James himself could ask the question.

Reporters, pressing their point in a way which might have disturbed less affable personages, asked if he was going to see his father on this trip.

"I've already seen him," countered Son James, just before going aboard.

Some reporters interpreted this parting remark as one implying that James already knows what Mr. Farley knows.

The son had been up at his Framingham Center, Mass., farm "for a few days' rest," and after tending affairs in New York, will fly on to Los Angeles, "my general base of operations these days," he explained. He is connected with film and vending machine interests there.

Others aboard the Flagship with Mr. Roosevelt included Isabel Gardiner, actress-wife of Van Kirk, theater manager, who is off to visit her Bucks County (Pa.) home for a few days; and the Countess Guy de Baillet de Latour, of Brussels, en route to Washington.

Nazi Activity Held Apparent At San Domingo

San Domingo, characterized as a Republic but under control of a virtual dictator, was seen today as site for Nazi activities by a passenger arriving at Boston aboard the Norwegian freighter Lief from that country. The freighter tied up at the Army Base, South Boston.

The Island is pro-Nazi, the passenger, who could not be identified for obvious reasons, revealed. Among the hundreds of central European refugees who flocked to San Domingo a year ago are believed to be many Nazi fifth columnists, he said. Many of them appeared well supplied with money upon arrival at San Domingo, he said.

During the past year, he said, they have invested heavily in the trucking industry and today they have virtual control of the island's most important transportation link. Most of the freight on the island moves by truck.

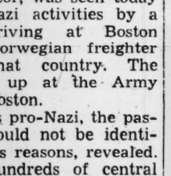
Movement of British ships in and out of the island ports are reported, with name of the vessel, the passage and details of cargo, and these are believed to be radioed to Berlin by the German Consul as soon as the vessels clear from the ports, the passenger said.

War has halted the important trade of the island with Germany and many islanders favor a Nazi victory as a means of restoration of this trade.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon; mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with scattered local thundershowers; lowest temperature tonight near 68 degrees; slightly cooler Tuesday; gentle winds, mostly southwesterly.



All New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; local thundershowers; somewhat cooler Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds shifting to northwest or north Tuesday; broken clouds tonight and Tuesday; showers Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday

North and Middle Atlantic States: General showers Monday and Tuesday, generally fair middle of week and local showers Friday or Saturday. Temperature will average near normal.

Official Temperatures

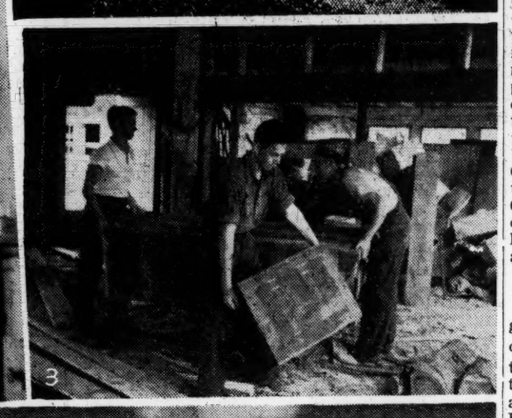
	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	85	New Orleans	76	89
Chicago	73	91	New York	72	86
Denver	59	79	Norfolk	68	77
Kansas City	74	91	Philadelphia	68	84
Los Angeles	59	91	St. Louis	67	88
Miami	81	88	San Francisco	56	68
Minneapolis	66	85	Washington	68	85

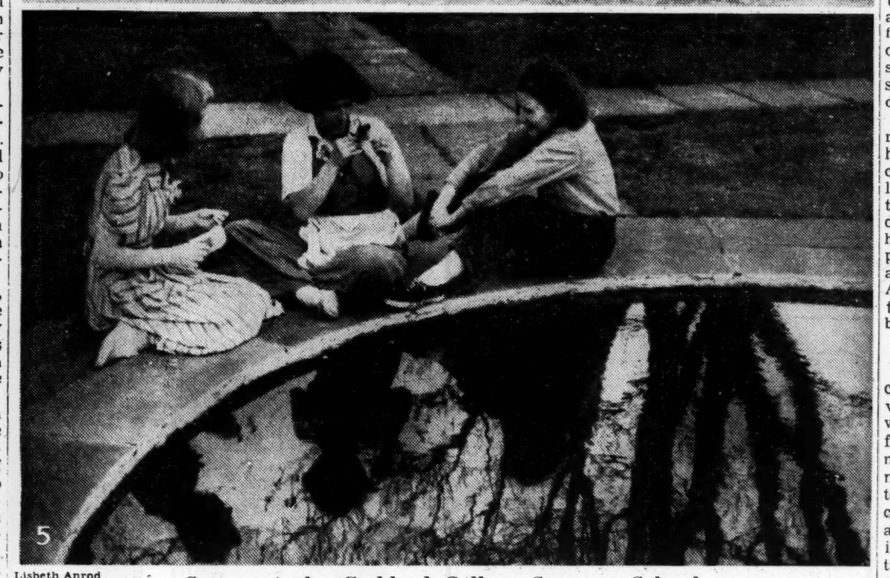
A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., July 8
B—Maximum, July 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:17 p. m. E. D. S. T.; height 10.1 feet.
Tuesday, 3.33 a. m. E. D. S. T.; height 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m. E. D. S. T.

Work and Study the Slogan of Goddard School





Lisbeth Anrod

Scenes at the Goddard College Summer School

(1) Left to right: Lee Falk, a girl student; Dr. M. Jacobson, Miss Margaret Gump; Marcello Vidalle. (2) Boys earn part of their way by wiping the dinner dishes. (3) In the woodworking shops Goddard places emphasis on the crafts. (4) The barn at Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt., now being remodeled into a dormitory by the students. (5) Girl students, refugees from warring Europe, rest a while beside a pool on the Goddard campus which in August will be the scene of a Folk Festival.

Summer course of eight weeks at Plainfield, Vt., has members of faculty from many lands.

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., July 6—One of Germany's most distinguished playwrights is learning the democratic way of living in the peaceful hills of Vermont, for he has joined the faculty of the Work and Study Camp at Goddard College, which has just begun its eight weeks summer session. He is Peter Martin Lampel. A sturdy man in overalls serving as a teacher in art, he looks more like a gardener than a writer of the drama. Yet his name is associated on the German stage with plays which caused a furore, because of their powerful plea for reforms in education. Mr. Lampel is a political refugee.

In this respect he differs only in degree from the bulk of the camp's faculty members. From Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia they have come to taste the freedom of opinion denied them in totalitarian lands. One, a Viennese is here to teach French. Another, a mezzo-soprano from the concert platforms of Europe, also with operatic experience, is lending her talent to the cultivation of prospective singers. Her name is Miss Rose Walter. A third, Miss Margaret Gump, is a new arrival from across the Atlantic, assigned to teach German. A fourth, Anneliese Landau is a musicologist who has been heard on the radio in this country, and who specializes in Schubert.

Program Diversified

In the study camp, boys and girls of high school age have an opportunity to come in close contact with the best in educational thought from abroad. Languages are made available to them—French, German, Italian and Spanish—and music is on the schedule, an opportunity being afforded to develop a special interest in instrumental music, choral music, study of an instrument, folk singing and so forth. Group singing is done in the evenings in the democratic manner, the choice of folk songs being determined by a show of hands. Along with courses in drawing and painting there is a class for photography, a systematic program being prepared, for instance, on the composition of pictures.

The fee which the students pay for the eight-week course is $135. This covers only part of the cost of tuition and maintenance. They are therefore required to give three hours manual labor each day to the college, the faculty giving a like amount of service, and all finding joy in the work. The basis of the camp idea is that people should be taught to help themselves, rather than depend upon others for assistance.

The work is done under the direction of Harold Townsend, who has charge of the grounds of the college. Certain projects are outlined, this year's chief task being to convert a large barn into a dormitory. Last year the students helped to construct a swimming pool and to dig a deep trench for a sewer, which is now functioning. At the same time, the members of the camp employ part of their time beautifying the grounds.

Lighter Side

There is a lighter side to the camp. The students go on picnics, visit the quarries in Barre, the weaving industries, the Plainfield folk festival activities and the Vermont Co-operatives. There, a novel idea is carried out. The visits to the co-operatives are allied to courses in dramatics, and the boys and girls write short plays, depicting what they have seen on their trips. And the people of Plainfield are invited to the performances. This part of the work is directed by Robert Mattuck, a teacher at Goddard in winter.

In August, the Vermont Folk Festival is held on the college campus, the students and members of faculty taking part. Mrs. Martin Johnson of Plainfield teaches the students local and foreign folk dances.

The camp is held under the auspices of the Experiment in International Living in Vermont and the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Blackwell. Dr. Hertha Kraus, head of the refugee committee, is responsible for sending the faculty.

The idea for the camp was started by Donald B. Watt, head of the Experiment for International Living, when he saw the need of refugees having a place to go and when he saw an opportunity to provide excellent teaching for boys and girs. Its special merit lay in the fact that the scheme deprived no American of a job. So widespread has been the interest in the camp that two new camps along similar lines have been opened this year; one at Stillwater, Minn., and the other at Hidden Valley, Calif.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:30
PAUL CHERKASSKY
Guest-Conductor

Entrance of the Gladiators ..... Fucik
Overture to "Ruslan and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Valse Triste ..... Sibelius
"Les Préludes," Symphonic Poem Liszt
Suite From the Egyptian Ballet Luigini
Dreams ..... Wagner
Violin Solo: Gaston Elcus
"Cagliostro," Waltzes ..... Strauss
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Movies

Brookline Village—
Charles Ruggles in "Opened by Mistake," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also Dorothy Lamour in "Typhoon." 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Free, Blonde & 21," with Joan Davis. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven and Fay Bainter. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
George Brent and Virginia Bruce in "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also Joan Davis in "Manhattan Heartbeat." 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
Charles Laughton in "Henry VIII." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also March of Time—U. S. Navy. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Information Please." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Freddie Bartholomew in "Tom Brown's School Days." 9:45, 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Private Affairs," with Nancy Kelly. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Gambling on the High Seas," with Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

Modern—
Ezra Stone in "Those Were the Days." 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. Also Madeleine Carroll in "Safari." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40.

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Orpheum—
"Florian," starring Robert Young. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. Also "Edison the Man," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Manhattan Heartbeat," starring Joan Davis. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:45, 8:25. Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7, 9:45.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Island of Doomed Men," with Peter Lorre. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also Ann Dvorak in "Girls of the Road." 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

State—
Spencer Tracy in "Edison the Man." 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also Robert Young in "Florian." 1:25, 5, 8:50.

Scollay—
Madeleine Carroll in "Safari." 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:40. Also Ezra Stone in "Those Were the Days." 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time" featuring U. S. Navy; Barbados; Donald Duck; Walter Catlett Comedy; News. 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
U. S. Navy, Larry Clinton Orchestra, Disney Cartoon, World News Digest, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Men Without Souls," with John Litel. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Claude Rains and Cary Grant in "The Last Outpost." 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. Also Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." 9:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:45.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

University—
"Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," featuring Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "If I Had My Way," starring Bing Crosby. 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.

Uptown—
Ann Sheridan in "Torrid Zone." 3:05, 6:40, 10:20. Also "If I Had My Way," with Bing Crosby and Gloria Jean. 1:25, 5, 8:40.

Tomorrow

Gardner Museum, Fenway—
Lucille Monaghan, Pianist, 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Gothic Art by Miss Maginnis at 11.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Commonwealth WPA Band 12.

Industrial School, North Bennett Street—
WPA Rhythm Ensemble at 2.

Brookline Considers Make-Up Tests Plan

The Brookline School Board subcommittee on textbooks and courses of study is considering a proposal that high school students failing by a small margin to obtain sufficient credit points to graduate in four years be given an opportunity to take make-up examinations each following fall.

Such a plan would give these students a chance to study during summer months to escape a fifth year in school and also eliminate the need for providing another year of instruction, it was pointed out.

Medford's Mayor Seeks State Post

Mayor John C. Carr, of Medford, today had papers filed for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor with the Board of Election at the Boston City Hall. The papers were filed by Arthur Kelly, and bore 11,000 signatures, which must be certified by election officials and sent to the Secretary of State. A candidate for Lieutenant Governor must have at least 250 certified signatures from each of any four counties of the State.

Haigis Out Of Race For U. S. Senate

Henry Parkman, former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, appears to have the field all to himself in the race this year for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate seat held by David I. Walsh (D), following the announcement today in Greenfield by State Treasurer John W. Haigis that he would not be a candidate.

Until the 1936 Republican nominee for the Governorship had removed himself from the Senate race, a close race between the two was expected, in political circles.

William H. McMasters of Cambridge today filed nomination papers as a candidate of the National Pensions Party for Governor. He claimed he had 13,571 signatures but explained he would need 53,000 signatures to qualify for the ballot, inasmuch as his is a new party in this State.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had taken out papers last week as a Republican candidate for re-election, and Attorney General Paul A. Dever previously had announced himself for the Democratic nomination. Two other Democrats in the gubernatorial field are: Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, and State Senator Joseph Langone.

Tracks Go Down For Huntington Avenue Subway

Track-laying in the new Huntington Avenue subway got well under way today as workmen worked in the connecting link with the Boylston Street subway tracks just west of Copley Square Station. The Boston Elevated is doing the work as sub-contractor for Boston and has a crew of 25 men on the work.

The connection involves installing switches and will take somewhat longer than the rest of the track laying. A portion of the subway remains to be completed between Massachusetts Ave and Gainsboro Street, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Transit Commissioner, said.

Steel framework is being installed at the incline where the subway comes to the surface in front of the Boston Opera House. Tile for the station will be ordered soon, Colonel Sullivan said. The City hopes to have the subway ready for use by Jan. 1.

Lupien Denies Charge by Dever

In sharp retort to Attorney General Paul A. Dever's charge that Republican leaders have been secretly granting non-competitive examinations to its favorite applicants during the past 18 months, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, today said that non-competitive examinations have been given only as a last resort when there have been an insufficient number of candidates and that all of these are an "open book."

"As proof of that fact that the Civil Service Department does not deliberately attempt to withhold information relative to holding non-competitive examinations I wish to state," Mr. Lupien said, "that the monthly report that is prepared for the Civil Service Commissions contains the names of all persons granted non-competitive examinations for that month."

Mr. Dever, candidate for the Democratic nominee for Governor, at an organization meeting in Northampton Saturday, charged that officials of the Civil Service Department have "deliberately withheld" the granting of non-competitive examinations.

"Employees of the department," Mr. Dever asserted, "have been sternly warned against talking about department matters to anyone."

Agassiz Village Kitchen Is Opened

WEST POLAND, Maine, July 8 (AP)—A new log cabin kitchen and dining hall was opened today at Agassiz Village, summer resort of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation of Boston.

The hall, 146 by 60 feet, including a 50-foot-square all-electric kitchen, is reputed to be the largest log structure of its kind in the world. The hall will be dedicated Aug. 23. More than 200 Boston boys already are at the camp.

Union Rejects Proposal

Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board on Conciliation and Arbitration, said today that recommendations submitted to the management of the United Market, and to representatives of the Union for settlement of the strike of 600 employees were accepted by the management and rejected by the Union. Chairman Cole said that another meeting between the Board and the management would be held this afternoon.

Labor Day Change Urged

Representative Colin J. Cameron of Amesbury filed a bill today which would change Labor Day from the first to the third Monday in September as a legal holiday in Massachusetts.

Christianity Is Held Up As Guide to World Order

Universal Christian principles, already proclaimed to the world by church leaders of every nation can today guide all thinking people through days of apparent chaos, and must necessarily comprise the foundation of a future international order, Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, Episcopal, of Dallas, Texs, told a Harvard audience today.

Bishop Holt, who has been President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and who was prominent in the recent Geneva Conference of the World Council of Churches, addressed the opening session of the Harvard Summer School Conference on "Religious Principles and Contemporary National and International Issues."

He reminded his hearers that fundamental Christian principles, as applied to a wartime situation, included these:

Rules Laid Down

1. Power, whether exercised in economic affairs or international relations, must be "exercised with a full sense of responsibility."

2. Essential rights can not be denied to individuals on the ground of race, class, religion, or culture.

3. Those who exercise power must encourage a respect for duty in their subjects.

4. The rule of law is the only basis for international relations, "on this basis alone can institutions be securely established."

5. "There must be some form of international organization which will provide the machinery of conference and co-operation."

6. All nations have a "duty as good neighbors to take their share of the responsibility for maintaining good order in the international community." Necessary changes shall be secured "in the interests of justice," but there must be "an effective deterrent against the use of force."

More Than Ever

These principles, proclaimed by the Geneva conference just before the outbreak of the war, are more than ever applicable today, Bishop Holt indicated, and through dependence upon them it will be possible for men "in the grief of fear" who "tend to rely upon their own unaided strength and wisdom," to realize that "the Lord thy God reigneth!"

Bishop Holt's talk, in two sections, was delivered to morning and afternoon sessions of the Harvard Summer School Conference on Religious Principles at Hunt Hall, Harvard Yard. His address was entitled "The Protestant Church Seeks to Prevent the Collapse of International Justice."

The conference, considered the most important ever held at the Harvard Summer School, will continue for the next two weeks and will assemble noted diplomats, businessmen, educators, and religious leaders of all faiths. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of the Temple, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, Harvard Professor of Divinity; Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, and Dr. Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister of Finland, will be among the speakers.

Swift Maine Rapids Ridden By Pair of Guides in a Canoe

MIDDLE DAM, Maine, July 8 (AP)—Without a spill, a pair of Maine guides, who have spent much of their young lives on "white water," ran rock-strewn Rapid River in a canoe yesterday—something that hasn't been done for 50 years.

The two, Allie and Charles Libby, Ashland brothers, made their hazardous five-mile trip as a special test in connection with the national white water championships on the stream enthusiasts deem the most difficult in the East.

Alex Grant, Dedham, Mass., sportsman, won the open championship in the competition by padding his little faltboat—a tiny rubber craft resembling a kayak—through the boiling waters in 59 minutes and 29 seconds.

Only two others in a field of six reached the end of the tricky course. The rest were forced out when rocks punched holes in their frail craft.

Mr. Grant made the run without a spill, but had to go ashore twice to dump water from his boat. Frederic R. Read, Providence, R. I., was second, in 65 minutes, 45 seconds, and David Langmuir, Englewood, N. J., finished third in 82 minutes.

For the first three miles, the Libby brothers—Charles in the bow, Allie standing in the stern—shipped less than a gallon of water, but filled their canoe in passing a particularly mean spot, and had to stop and bail out.

The run had been tried without success by numerous canoeists since Capt. E. F. Coburn of Middle Dam made it as an 18-year-old boy in 1890.

Education in U. S. Is Viewed As 'Alarmingly Un-American'

Because education in the United States is "actually and alarmingly un-American . . . wholly incapable of doing what it could and should toward making us a united people," schools should be placed under a large measure of Federal control and geared to the program for national defense, Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education told an audience of Harvard students and educators today.

"An American education would make full use of the schools for the selection of leaders, but not as Hitler plans to use the Nazi schools," Dean Holmes declared. It should include "the adjustment of all school graduates to work, to their public duties, and their personal responsibilities and opportunities; and it would have a profounder moral effect than much of our schooling now exerts.

"The American public has yet to realize that education is not a routine process of assigning lessons and hearing recitations. Unless we pay more for teachers, get better teachers, more kinds of teaching, more effective guidance, and schools that gear more effectively into business, community life, the home, and our national defense, American education will always be seriously un-American."

Dean Holmes was opening a week-long conference of the Alumni Institute of the Harvard Graduate School of Education at the Harvard Summer School. The meetings will subsequently hear other outstanding educators from many portions of the country, and is open to the public for a small fee.

Dean Holmes made it clear that "really American schooling in every American community is impossible on the basis of purely local support for public education."

There are two main reasons why American education is so deficient, the speaker explained. The first is a prevalent view of schooling as merely "a means of getting ahead in the world." Such a view is correct, and better vocational training should be given, he said, but it is not sufficient.

The second fundamental evil is the general fear of Federal control, according to Dean Holmes. A little such control, inevitable if adequate money and uniform standards are to be obtained, "would do our schools no great harm," he feels. "Too much can easily be avoided."

Cambridge Tax Rate Attacked

A means of reducing the Cambridge tax rate by approximately $2 from its prospective figure of $44.50 or more was being pushed today by the Cambridge Taxpayers Association.

Stoughton Bell, President of the Association, asked State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long to reverse his opinion advising the Cambridge Board of Assessors to include approximately $344,000, a sum equal to the 1939 preliminary and supplementary appropriations, in the 1940 tax rate.

After the Supreme Court declared Mayor John W. Lions' proposed budget invalid, the city, according to law, had to employ the 1939 expenditure figures in working out this year's tax rate. These totals included the $344,000 item. The Taxpayers' organization, however, contends the sum was not a part of the 1939 city "budget," and therefore does not need to be included in the tax rate, in as much as the Court ruled the preliminary appropriations are separate from the city budget.

This year's preliminary appropriations are already being taken care of in a $419,000 item to be included in the tax rate in addition to city budget requirements, it was pointed out.

Principal Assessor J. J. Casey, and other city officials, contend the law compels them to include all of last year's expenditures incurred for running the city in the tax rate and that therefore they must, to comply with the law, include the $344,000.

If it is finally decided to include the sum in the tax rate, the funds will be turned over to the general fund of the city or transformed to other uses by the City Council.

Taxpayers Upheld

A situation similar to the one in Cambridge, Mass., developed in Peabody today when Judge Stanley E. Qua, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, ruled in favor of 12 Peabody taxpayers who sought to restrain the tax assessors of Peabody from assessing taxes on the 1940 budget which they maintained was never properly certified.

Judge Qua found that the City Clerk did not certify any appropriation voted for the annual budget as required by law. The assessors are therefore bound to assess taxes on the basis of the 1939 budget, they claimed.

Bennington Festival Plans

The Bennington Festival will be held this year in the Bennington College Theater, located on the campus (Bennington, Vermont) Aug. 10-17, and will celebrate the arts of dance, drama, and music; for the seven-year old Bennington School of the Dance now enters its first season as the Bennington School of the Arts.

For the first time in its seven seasons, no representatives of foreign countries are enrolled in the student body, but 29 states are represented in the enrollment and many of the men's and women's colleges in the land, with one-third of the membership men, an advance over past records. The total group of fellows, apprentices, and students numbers 150 with Dance still in the lead. Thus, for Dance there are 100 members, Drama, 20, Music, 20, and Theater Design, 10.

Classes began on July 1 and will end on Aug. 9. No classes will be in session during the festival, though visitors will be welcome to weekly workshops in dance, drama, and music, to be held every Saturday morning.

The schedule of festival performances is announced as follows:

Aug. 10, 12, 14, 16 at 9:00 P. M. The play, "The King and the Duke" from "Huckleberry Finn" by Francis Fergusson; choregraphy by Martha Hill; music by Gregory Tucker.

Aug. 11, 14, 16, 17, at 4 P. M. The music program, directed by Otto Luening and Ralph Kirkpatrick. American music of the seventeenth, eighteenth and twentieth centuries, program to be announced.

Aug. 11, 13, 15, 17, at 9 P. M. The dance production by Martha Graham and group, title to be announced, music by Hunter Johnson. Also "Every Soul Is a Circus."

Miss Graham will contribute two new dances to the festival. One is an opening dance for herself, Mercer Cunningham, and Erick Hawkins, for which Louis Horst will provide the music, and as yet without a title. The other, "Letter to the World," is a longer piece calling for her full company, with two additional men, George Hall and David Campbell. It is based on the "legend, or idea, or conflict, of the character of Emily Dickinson."

Arch Lauterer (in charge of Theater Design) aas made over the college theater completely and put in a permanent raised plan of seating.

* * *

Dance Concerts at Mills

Mills College, California, host to the Bennington School of the Dance last summer, and always active in the arts, announces a series of five modern dance concerts in addition to its traditional series of 12 chamber music programs, and an exhibition of Bauhaus art on the Mills campus.

Lester Horton and his Los Angeles dance group will open the series. May O'Donnell, formerly of Martha Graham's group, now resident in San Francisco, will give the second program on July 13. On July 18, John Cage, musical director of the American Dance Theater, and Lou Harrison, San Francisco composer, will present a percussion concert.

The concluding events in this series will be two concerts by the three young dancers who will teach and head production units at Mills this summer. They are Louise Kloepper of the Hanya Holm company; José Limon, leading male dancer with the Humphrey-Weidman company, and Marian Van Tuyl, director of dance at Mills College. These programs are scheduled for July 27 and Aug. 2, in Lisser Hall, on the campus.

Art Exhibitions

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition of landscapes. Through the summer. Water colors (small gallery), by Frank Benson, Chase, Gallagher, Hathaway, Holt, Jewell, McCord, O'Hara, Pavlosky, Peterson and Shepler.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street —Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life. Paintings and prints by Florence B. Brown. Lent by The Massachusetts WPA Art Project. Through July 20.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sunday and holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition of Italian paintings; exhibition of American Water Colors; Portrait in Graphic Art, XV-XX Centuries. Through September.

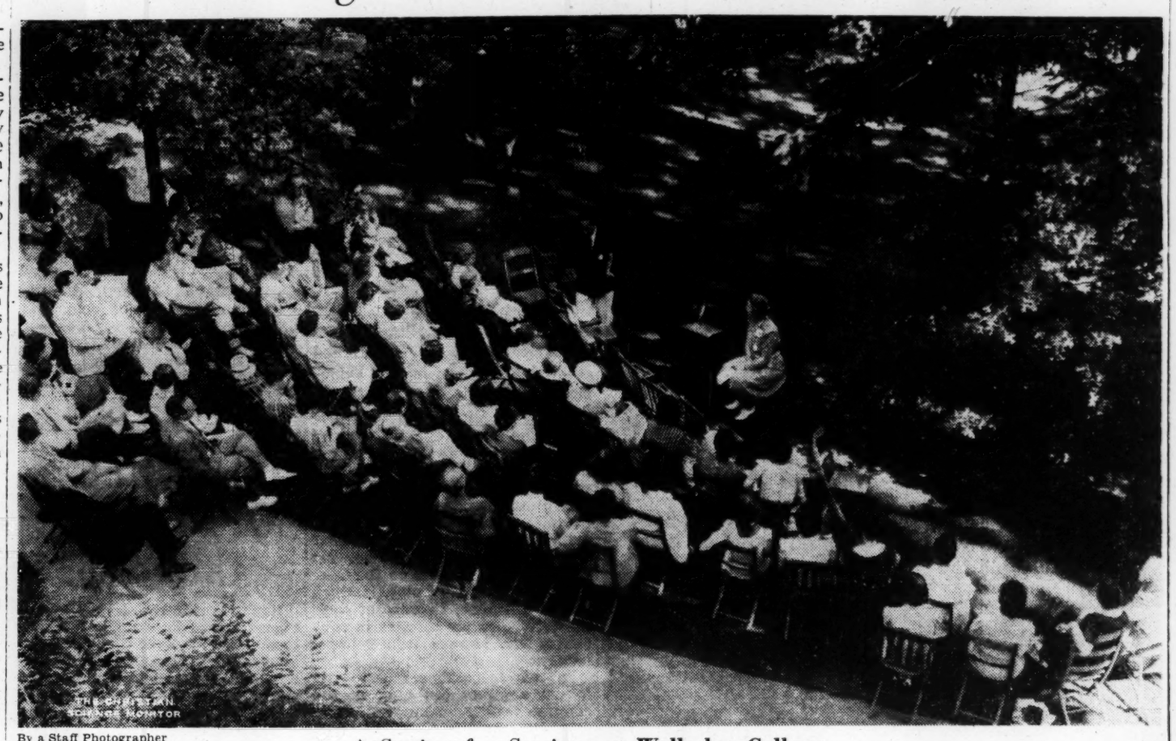
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays, and during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

Conservatory of Music — Water colors lent by WPA Art Project. Through July.

Young Women's Christian Association—Water colors lent by WPA Art Project. Through July.

Social Progress the Theme of Summer Institute



By a Staff Photographer

A Setting for Sessions at Wellesley College

Geared to the question: "What can the American voter do to build democracy in a war-torn world," the Institute has scheduled a notable list of speakers.

Marinersasked For Opinion On Canal Lighting

Mariners are to have a sample of sodium lights as an aid to navigation in the Cape Cod Canal, similar to those used for a time in experimental highway lighting on the Worcester turnpike and other roads.

The new lights have already been installed on the north bank of the canal from the east entrance to the Sagamore bridge, and on both banks of the canal for a distance of 10,000 feet from a point just before the Sagamore bridge westerly, taking in the "big curve" of the canal.

Efficacy of the sodium lights is to be given a thorough test, it was announced today by the United States Army Engineers, who have jurisdiction over the waterway, and the co-operation of mariners is requested, in order that opinions based on actual experience may be obtained.

Comment is especially desired regarding the type, color, and brilliance of the new installation, and whether it is satisfactory from a navigating viewpoint, or whether lights of different color or less brilliancy on the south bank would be preferable.

Lights of different color, however, such as green, white, or amber, would be much less brilliant than the sodium lights, on the south bank, the engineers said today. Visibility of the other colors under fog conditions would be still further reduced, and would be considerably less than the sodium lights, it was pointed out. The other colors, too, would make it more difficult to maintain a course in the center of the channel, than with the sodium lights.

War Viewed as U. S. Concern on Two Fronts

Continued from Page 1

and discussion groups. Fear and distrust of other groups in society are the root of many problems facing America and the World, it was pointed out.

One series of discussions is to consider the part played by religion in removing such fear. Representatives of different churches are to explain the promise that each gives of "a power outside of ourselves" which can replace fear with confidence.

Another series will deal with replacement of distrust in relations between capital and labor, with mutual understanding.

This Institute is unique in that the careful selection of its membership makes it something of a test tube in which the interplay of ideas held by many different groups of society in many locations, can be observed in action. The conclusions reached at earlier institutes have often proved to be "previews" of new trends in American public opinion.

Professor Taylor this morning indicated how many different economic and other groupings now make up the citizenry of the United States. Where all citizens are relatively poor, he declared, poverty is borne with equanimity —as in some totalitarian countries. But where great inequalities are apparent they are apt to lead to resentment. Both economic condition and geographic location tend to deprive millions of American children today of equality of opportunity, he said. In depressed parts of the country thousands are not even attending school. Only some method of taxing the richer parts for their benefit can ameliorate their situation.

"The promise of America grows dim to 9,000,000 persons who seek work and cannot find it," said Professor Taylor, "and this promise ceases to be even a dream to the 15,000,000 who live on less than $500 a year. Sooner or later these people will tire of unrealized promises. They may be willing to exchange their cultural heritage and freedom of speech and assembly, with their rights of participation in representative government, for any plan that seems to promise a decent living and economic security.—Here is a threat to American Democracy as great, or greater, than the present military danger from abroad. What policies can our political parties propose now which can make real again the promise of American life?"

Eastern Racing Must Face Trial

John L. Feeney, Cambridge attorney, won his first victory in an effort to compel the Massachusetts Racing Commission to revoke the license of the Eastern Racing Association when Judge Stanley E. Qua of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court today ordered a trial on the merit of the petition.

Mr. Feeney, seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the revocation of the Association's license, alleges that the Association has defaulted in the payment of $554,581 to the Commission. The petitioner states that the Association, thus being allegedly in default, should not be allowed to hold its meeting at Suffolk Downs.

Judge Qua today denied a motion by the Association to dismiss the petition, ruling that the case should go to trial. "I am not prepared to rule," Judge Qua said, "that the plaintiff has no case on the face of his petition."

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We've always found this business of being a woman so much fun that there are very few things we've found to make us envy men because they're men . . . but there really is one that comes to mind quite often. And that is their pockets! Of course women do have clothes with pockets, too; but somehow or other they seem to bulge the minute you get anything in them (and men's don't) and that's what we object to. So it all ends up to the fact that it is a fact that men are usually empty-handed, while we women are always busy clutching something that we deem necessary for the day. For there must be sometning to hold the compacts and whatnots, it seems.

That's why we like the idea of those Purse-Belts that R. H. Stearns offers for something like $3. Because they're the trickiest things for sports wear we've seen around for some time. To be sure, they can't be worn in the evening, nor do we recommend them for afternoon parties, but for your active (yes, and not so active) sport moments, they'll be extremely handy. They're glorified belts that have little purses and zippered pockets. In other words, there's ample room for golf tees, loose change, and cosmetics. In two or three different styles of leather in several different colors. Right on the street floor.

Big Straw Hat With Roomy Inside

If you want to know where you can buy yourself a big straw hat with a crown that'll allow you to get your head down into it, we'll tell you. At the Rose Shoppe and Sandra Shoppe, which is in the Park Square Building. And that building, in case you don't know, is down in the vicinity of the Hotel Statler and Paine Furniture. It's a little shop that houses dresses, costume jewelry, hosiery and a few hats. With extremely moderate prices, and cute things. Such as a thermometer for your lapel that's completely outlined with various colored stones. Tweed coats in those gay patterns that young girls like nowadays, and simple sport dresses. One size 20, which is now but $3.98, combines in a plaid the pastel colors usually seen only for people who wear small sizes—purple, orchid, green and two tones of pink. It has short sleeves and a turn-down lapel collar. Very effective for afternoon wear (even for a simple wedding, if you're not the bride, of course) is a coarse black net which is right over coarse white net. With a white collar and narrow cuffs on the short puff sleeves. For $5.95. Then there's a good-looking dress that has a red blouse top, and a blue and white polka dot skirt. The blouse has a little round collar topping the high neckline, and a belt that is centered with a bow that combines the material of the skirt and the material of the blouse. It's all one piece, except for the removable bolero jacket, which is of the polka dat material. We also saw one of those ever-so-useful Toppers . . . those short full coats that are plain and casual, and come in for so much wear during those cooler moments during the summer. Of which we seem to be having our share right now. A Tuxedo front, and made of deep blue flannel. You could wear it to top everything from sports clothes to the summer cottons you wear to summer theaters! The shop is right on the street floor in the building. You'll find the number and direction to take on the indexed directory in the lobby.

P. S. Red sailboats with blue sails (or maybe it's vice versa) adorn the new transparent cellophane-like lunch squares that Colton Abelson's Linen Shop, at 226 Boylston Street and in Wellesley, just got in; 59 cents each; and no washing to do. Fredley's have opened their Hyannis shop. And those typically glamour-girl bathing suits of gleaming white are to be found at Gilchrist's. With the interesting shirred bodice, and the short full skirts; they're extremely flattering.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Maine Awaits Public Report By Investigating Committee

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 8— Maine still awaits definite word on progress of the special finance investigating committee of the Legislature. For a month now it has been conducting an injury into Maine financial affairs.

Meeting behind closed doors, the special committee has heard many witnesses in utmost secrecy. Donald W. Webber, special counsel for the group, has said he does not feel at liberty to divulge the names of witnesses who have been before the committee.

This was despite general expectation that the committee would hold open hearings. Legislators, at the special session, appeared to be of the mind that they wanted nothing concealed in the cleaning up of Maine's financial difficulties discovered by the auditing firm of Ernst and Ernst at a cost of approximately $50,000.

Now, with the Legislature scheduled to reconvene July 22 to continue its special session, there is some doubt that any public hearing will be held by the financial investigating committee which, instead, may make a report to the Legislature.

Administrative Code

A little more is known of the activities of the Legislature's committee which is studying the administrative code with the intentions of making recommendations, probably at the special session, of changes deemed necessary as a result of disclosures of the audit and the findings of the legal staff which engaged in the investigations. Before this committee reports, however, it plans to confer with representatives of the National Institute of Public Administration, which assisted in the framing of the code bill in 1932.

Payne Confirmed

Meanwhile, the Governor and Council have confirmed the appointment of Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta, defeated in the Republican gubernatorial primary, as Finance Commissioner and Budget Officer at a salary of $5,000 a year. William H. Deering, former Budget Officer, will devote his entire time to the supervision of the State Hospital, a job he hitherto combined with that of Budget Officer

Summer Camps

Maine's summer camp and tourist season is beginning to pick up despite the unusually inclement weather of the past month. The State Development Commission estimates that 15,000 boys and girls will attend Maine camps this season, keeping the 225 camps busy and bringing approximately $5,000,000 into the State.

Brewster Margin

Representative Ralph O. Brewster had an official margin of 21,296 votes over Governor Lewis O. Barrows in their contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, according to the official tabulations of the primary vote. Representative Brewster polled 70,623 votes, while his unopposed Democratic opponent in the September election was given 23,015 primary votes.

Republican leaders have voiced the opinion that the primary fights which Democrats hoped would leave some hard feelings on which they might capitalize have been forgotten. Maine Republicans are confident that not even the presence of former Gov. Louis J. Brann on the ticket will pull the Democratic minority party through the September election.

New Dealer Hits Power Group

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Referring to Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee, Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, told the House the power question was "the major issue in this campaign."

Nomination of the New York utilities executive, backed by nearly 90 per cent of New England's delegates at the National Convention, makes power "the greatest domestic issue now before the American people," Mr Rankin said.

"We accept that challenge and we will meet you in every state of the union, and when we get through you will probably have Maine and Vermont left, but I doubt it," Mr Rankin told the House.

Referring to the Philadelphia convention, Mr. Rankin said:

"I heard the voice of Massachusetts with that old New England brogue holler 'Willkie' and I looked at the record and found the people of that State were overcharged $51,278,000 in 1938 for electricity."

In 1938, he continued, Connecticut residents were overcharged $22,494,000. "It is no wonder your industries are moving away," he shouted. "No wonder they are going some place where they can get cheaper power."

He estimated overcharges in 1938 in New Hampshire were $5,517,000; Maine, $7,708,000; and Vermont, $3,622,000.

"Those States have natural water power, the only natural resource they have outside of the soil," Mr. Rankin declared. "Yet this very outfit that today is trying to dominate America is robbing the people of New England of this great natural resource and denying it to the people of those States."

Japanese Skipper Says War With U. S. Is 'Unthinkable'

Admitting that war between Japan and the United States would be "unthinkable," Capt. Tamotsu Murata, skipper of the new 10,000-ton Japanese motorship Gosyu Maru, at Boston today from India, declared that such a war would be "suicide" to Japanese interests because of their huge trade with American firms.

For the same reason, Japan will take no steps to disrupt its favorable trade balance with the Netherlands East Indies, he said, pointing out that trade is the basic cause of the Sino-Japanese conflict. This was brought about by the interference of the European nations with what the Japanese look upon as their free trade with China, he said.

The Gosyu Maru is one of the latest of the rapidly growing fleet of merchant ships flying the Japanese flag. The vessel is making its maiden voyage to Boston, has a speed of 17 knots and brought 8,500 tons of cotton, cashew nuts, and other products of India, of which 500 tons are for Boston.

Harvard Faculty In Defense Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Believing that "nothing less than the united and organized efforts of all the people" can meet the Nation's needs in the present world crisis, more than 100 members of the Harvard faculty have banded themselves together into "American Defense, Harvard Group," whose vast program of co-ordination they are implementing today through individual service in various agencies and through recruitment of other faculty members to their Group.

As announced yesterday by Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, who is chairman, the Group's purposes include:

"1. Support of immediate and effective measures for American defense—military, naval, and industrial.

"2. Help in developing real and visible national unity without regard to race, creed or party, in all matters affecting American defense.

"3. Support of universal availability and immediate registration of all adult Americans for national service, without distinction of class or sex, thus making it clear that the Nation stands united and strong in its determination to preserve American liberties.

Aid Proposed

"4. Support of such aid to those countries now engaged in war with totalitarian powers as sound military judgment deems advisable.

"5. Maintenance of a fearless and united national morale determined to resist totalitarian encroachments on America whether by armed force, economic action, or internal movements for appeasement.

"6. Support of efforts for relief of the civil population in countries engaged in war with totalitarian powers, including the evacuation and care of refugee children.

"7. Co-operation in all useful ways with other organizations having similar objectives.

"8. Making available information dealing with the purposes of this Group, and with American defense generally."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Marriage Interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 Poetic Strings	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"March of Childhood"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News; Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Travel America"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Musicale	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Frank Gagen's Orchestra	Violin and organ
4:00 Lecture Hall	King Haakon, Norway	"Backstage Wife"	Frank Gagen's Orch	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadors	Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Muse and Music"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Community Bulletin	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jaye Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	National Guard speaker
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Youth Tells Its Story	News from Europe	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Musical Strings"
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Baritone and organ	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons'; sk
8:00 "So You Think You	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 Know Music"	interviews	White; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	Washington Merry-Go-	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	Round	prano; symphonic orch.	Clem Williams' Orch.	Studio program
9:00 Theater: Helen	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hayes, O. Kruger	mystery drama	program	matic program	cal Album"
9:30 In "To the Ladies";	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Grant Park Concert.	Goldman Band Concert	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Cecil B. DeMille	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Grant Park Concert.	Goldman Band Concert	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet: orch.	News Service	"The Majestics"
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Albert's Orch.	Chicago Opera Company	Musical Strings
10:45 Music: Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Albert's Orch.	annual talent search	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:00 News: Sports	News: music: weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News: "Night Man"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Blue Barron's Orch	"The Serenaders"
11:30 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; variety	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"; music	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lovers' Lane"	variety program with	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Head o' Livin'"	News; music; talk	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Press News	"As You Like It"	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	lists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	"Ships of History"	Radio Review
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	"Garden Rambler"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Military Band
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interviews	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Johnson Family"	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks;	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	reports; news	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Eleanor Roosevelt	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Sketch; organist	Marjorie Mills, house-	National Guard talk	Organesque
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; talk	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Adult Recreation"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; music	Hymns of All Churches	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. news; weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Local sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	"Valiant Lady"	"It Happened in 1915"	Ann Demerjian, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Merry Music"	"Light of the World"	Local sport program	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	1940 All-Star baseball	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 All Star baseball	All Star baseball game	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	game, from Sportsman's	"Melody Mart"
3:30 game from St.	from St. Louis	Pepper Young's Family	Park, St. Louis, Mo.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Louis	All Star baseball game	"Vic and Sade"	1940 All-Star baseball	"Console Capers"
4:00 All Star baseball	from St. Louis	"Backstage Wife"; sk	game, from Sportsman's	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 game from St.	All Star baseball game	"Stella Dallas"	Park, St. Louis, Mo.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Louis	from St. Louis	"Lorenzo Jones"	1940 All-Star baseball	"Consolairs"
4:45 All Star baseball	All Star baseball game	"Young Widder Brown"	game, from Sportsman's	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 game from St.	from St. Louis	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Park, St. Louis, Mo.	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Louis	All Star baseball game	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	All-Star game	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	from St. Louis	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	All Star game	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News reports	George Stearney's Orch	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Baseball resumé	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Paul Stuart's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Time and Tempo"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Dance music	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Revue	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:15 Heirs"; interviews.	Roy Shield's Revue	soloists; drama	"Symphonic Strings"	"Jim's Texas Ramblers"
8:30 Network program	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch	"Meet the Stars"; vo-	Sport program
8:45 Network program	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch	calists; orchestra	"The Three Dots"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Musical Americana"	Popular quiz	W. Williams, comment	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Clem Williams's Orch	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	"Fun With the Revuers";	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	Frances Perkins, Wm.	"Variety Hour"
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	quintet; orchestra	sical Revue"	Vanderbilt, N. Thomas	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	European news	"Summer Pastime"	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"Aloha Land"; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond's Trail"; so-	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
10:45 Musical programs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	house"; variety	loist; orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:00 News; sports	News; music; weather	Weather Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15 News; weather	"Music You Want"	News Service	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"; mys-
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch	Freddie Martin's Orch	tery drama
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch	Freddie Martin's Orch	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Tuesday, July 9

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Goodwl' Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Scienc Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science Science Today."

7:45 p. m.—Modern Radi Course: Dr C. Davis Belcher.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin 6:30 p. m.—"American Songs and Ballads"; Orchestral Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.

London 7:30 p. m.—Talk: "The Empire at War"; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Budapest 7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT5 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow 8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m; RNF 12 meg., 25 m.

Rio de Janeiro 9 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Rome 9:40 p. m.—Venetian Songs; Popular Dances; Organ Recital; Saxophone Soloist. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin 10:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome 11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Guatemala 11 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatelama. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Bordeaux 11:30 p. m.—"Americans in Paris" (Paris Letter); Interviews and dialogues. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m; TPC, 9.52 m; 31.51 m.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

COOL OFF AT KEITH MEMORIAL
TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS
FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
2nd Hit Private Affairs NANCY KELLY
WENDELL WILLKIE IN LATEST INFORMATION PLEASE
Latest DONALD DUCK Cartoon

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2 — GREAT MAJOR HITS — 2
Spencer Tracy in "EDISON THE MAN"
Also: "FLORIAN" Robt. Young Helen Gilbert

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Local Players En Route to St. Louis—Woodland Ace Strong for State Amateur

Major League Schedules Inactive Until Thursday

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While baseball interest momentarily centers on St. Louis and the eighth annual All-Star game, the numerous major league pennant contenders enjoy a much-needed respite. The Reds, Dodgers and Giants in the National League, and Tigers, Indians, Red Sox and Yankees in the American, can forget about that choice first-place money until Thursday, when the two schedules swing back into line again.

Despite what goes on in other quarters, the Dodgers continue as the most amazing club of the season. By winning seven out of nine during the past week—ending with yesterday's games—the Brooklyn boys stayed on the heels of the defending champion Reds. Leo Durocher captured all seven in a row, regaining the lead, but yesterday's double defeat from the surprising Bees put Bill McKechnie's champs back on top.

Endurance Record

Brooklyn's power in the race is no longer doubted. Durocher will be a factor until the finish. Instead of fading in the heat of July, as many critics predicted, the Dodgers have developed new endurance. On Friday they battled the Bees for 5h. 19m., a new record.

Joe Medwick has begun paying dividends. Dixie Walker's all-around play is the talk of the league. He is pounding the ball at a .336 clip, with only Harry Danning ahead of him in the senior circuit. Beewee Reese is playing his same brilliant game at shortstop and hitting far better than anyone suspected he would. He is quite a boy. Boston fans want to know why the Red Sox sold him to Durocher. The Dodgers are unbeaten this spring at the Polo Grounds, Shibe Park and Forbes Field, and had a clear slate at the Beehive until yesterday. They have captured 26 out of 33 on the road.

One-Hitter for Paul

With Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters in stride once more, the Reds took five out of seven for the seven-day period. Derringer broke a three-game losing streak by pitching a one-hitter at Chicago. Stan Hack's double was the lone hit. The addition of Morrie Arnovich seems to have stepped up the Cincinnati offense, which was McKechnie's pet moan when the club was in the East a short while back.

The only other winning record for the week in the National League was recorded by the Bees, who are struggling to keep their heads above water in the second division. Seventh today, Casey Stengel was just half a game behind the slipping Cardinals. Casey did five and four for the week. Manuel Salvo has won three and lost only one since his arrival from Jersey City. He looks like the sort of pitcher the Giants could use about now.

With Bridges, Newsom, Rowe, Gorsica and Newhouser standing on the hill, the Tigers continue as the surprise club of the American League. Del Baker maintained a six-out-of-eight pace through the week, jumping once again over the Indians, who fell into a mediocre three and four gait. The Red Sox, with their five and five, held third place.

The more he sees of the three top teams, the more the critic is convinced that the fourth-place Yankees are still a prominent factor in the pennant race. Rebounding from their disastrous western tour, the present world titleholders won five and dropped three over the seven days and picked up a game and a half on the leaders.

* * *

Briefs . . . No game in Boston, of course, or anywhere, until Thursday . . . Local players in the All-Star game are on their way to St. Louis—Eddie Miller and Max West of the Bees, and Manager Joe Cronin, Coaches Tom Daly and Moe Berg, and Lou Finney, Ted Williams, Doc Cramer and Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox . . . A fine crowd of 21,298 turned out to watch the Bees twice set back the Dodgers yesterday . . . About 1,000 of these were Dodger rooters, who came here in a special train . . . Lefty Grove's victory at Washington yesterday was his fifth.

Week of Rest Precedes Busy Season for Local Yachtsmen

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While the one-design yachtsmen rest after a holiday week end of strenuous racing, Eastern Yacht Club's present cruise in Maine waters and Boston Yacht Club's annual run which starts Saturday to the same destination take the focal point of yachting interest this week.

With only the Indian Class getting together for an interclub championship race at Squantum Yacht Club, the remainder of the fleet which yesterday reached 202 proportions takes a short vacation. At the 'Head, the Corinthian Yacht Club holds its fifth and last race in the first Saturday series.

This week's calm in the yachting whirl precedes a stormy session of weekly series throughout the summer beginning next week.

One week from today the North Shore junior series for the Curtis Cup opens off the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead. This series, open to all crews north of Boston to Newburyport, Mass., is a preliminary series to determine the North Shore's representative in the Sears Cup series, emblematic of national junior yacht racing supremacy.

Sears Bowl

The Sears Bowl series is scheduled to be held off Annisquam Yacht Club late in August, although that club is still experiencing difficulty in obtaining enough yachts for the championship affair.

At least nine boats for nine sectional crews and one extra boat is necessary equipment for this Sears Bowl series. Dick Mechem, last year's winner, who has another year of eligibility in the juniors, has been helping Annisquam's committee in the attempt to borrow Triangles from owners around Cape Ann for the week's championship.

Following the North Shore's junior championship next week, the famous Roosevelt Bowl series for the championship of the Thirty Square Meter fleet at Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, will get under way.

Star Class

At the same time, under the auspices of Wianno Yacht Club, Wianno's Green Star Novice championship will get under way in one of the most unusual championships ever attempted. No winner of an outstanding series, nor the first three boats in the Atlantic Coast championships or the national and international championships of the class may compete in the series.

Sole local skippers ousted by the ruling are Geoffrey Clark and his Sans Souci of the Sandy Bay Yacht Club, and Bob Reid's Lancer of the Cottage Park Yacht Club.

Clark was Marblehead Race Week champion several times, while Reid was one of last year's feature Race Week winners when he topped all stars in a brilliant series of encounters.

* * *

Quincy Bay Race Week starts the last week in July, while the 49th annual Marblehead Race Week opens Aug. 3. The South Shore junior championship is scheduled for Aug. 13, one week previous to the Sears Bowl finals.

* * *

Boston Yacht Club's run opens with a Rendez-vous Chowder and Dance at its Marblehead station Friday, with the race for Boothbay, Maine, beginning off Marblehead Rock the next day. Daily stations include Tenant's Harbor, Camden, Belfast, Buck's Harbor, where the fleet disbands one week from Saturday.

* * *

Eastern Yacht Club's large fleet of 33 craft reached Boothbay Harbor late last night and made ready today to proceed to North Haven, Maine.

Vancouver Player Keeps Quebec Title

MONTREAL (CP) — Eleanor Young of Vancouver, top ranking Canadian women's star, retained the singles crown of the Quebec lawn tennis championships July 6 by defeating another Vancouverite, Jean Milne, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1.

The men's singles title, left undefended by Laird Watt of Montreal, went to Don McDiarmid of Ottawa, who turned back Phil Pearson of Montreal, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Bay Stater Wins

PIQUA, Ohio, July 8 (AP)—Next time Sam P. Hayes, Jr., of Holyoke, Mass., brings his tennis racket to Ohio, tournament officials likely will treat his name with greater respect.

Hayes, unseeded and virtually unknown in the midwest, completed his rout of favorites in the annual Western Ohio open championships yesterday by trimming George Richey of San Angelo, Texas, for the men's singles title and teaming up with Harry Zink of Steubenville, Ohio, for the men's doubles crown.

Hayes beat Richey, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2, and Hayes and Zink outstroked Bob Burroughs of Monroe, Mich., and Jimmy Kelley of Detroit, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.

Marx Wins

MONTCLAIR, N. J. (AP)—Arthur Marx, Southern California, trounced Billy McGehee, Tulane, 7—9, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3 to win Eastern intercollegiate freshman tennis championship.

N. E. Amateur Golf

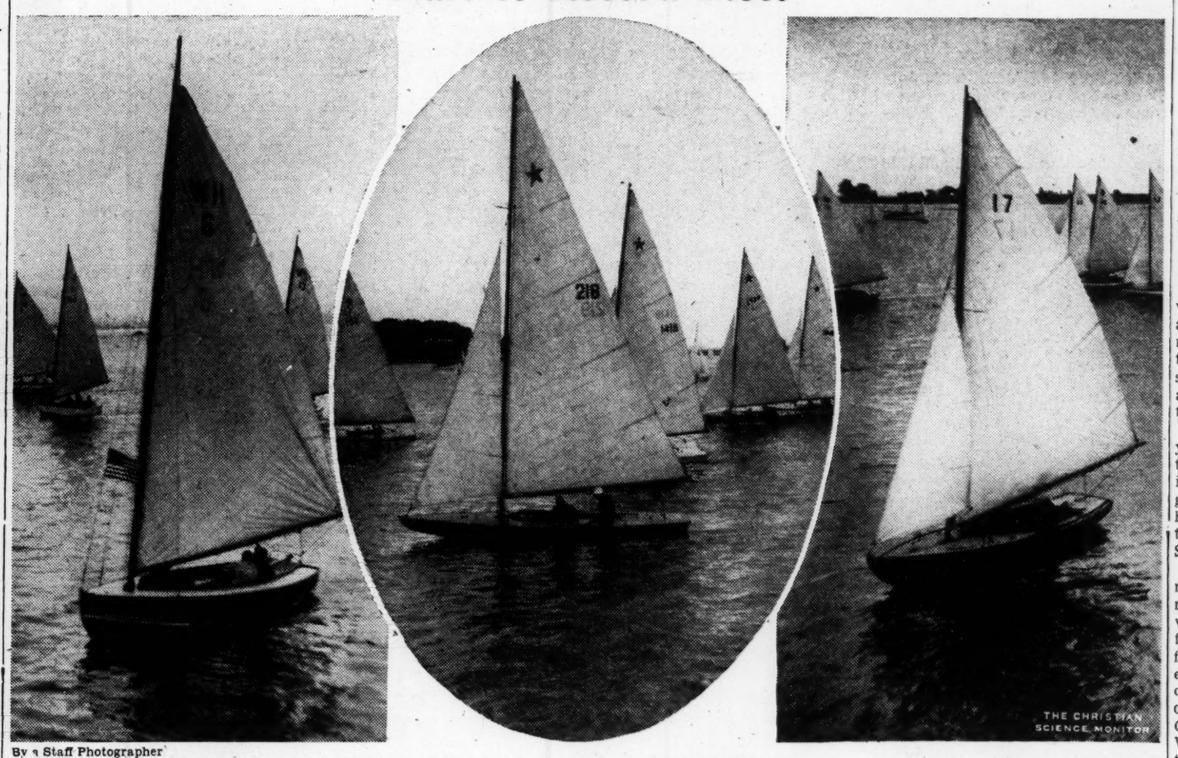
By the Associated Press

Allotment of the 113 eligibles for the New England Amateur Golf Championship at the Manchester, N. H., Country Club from July 31-Aug. 3 has been announced by the New England Golf Association.

Massachusetts was awarded 35 places, New Hampshire, 20, Connecticut 18, Rhode Island and Maine 15 each, and Vermont 10. Each state golf association will decide how its allotment is to be determined.

The sectional championship play, won last year by Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., will include 36-holes of qualifying play the opening day to reduce the field to 32. Two rounds of match play will be played the next two days and the final match will be at 36 holes.

Part of Record Fleet



By a Staff Photographer

Indians, Stars and Winthrop Hustlers (above) helped set a new Savin Hill Yacht Club record and Boston Bay mark for fleets at this time of year, as 202 yachts sailed off the Dorchester club yesterday. Allen Jones' Hupset (left) was one of 31 Hustlers. (Center) Group of Stars hit starting line. Walter Perry's Twono (right) led 33 Indians to finish.

Events

Monday, July 8

Qualifying round for national public links championship at Green Hill.
N. E. P. G. A. Greenkeeper-Pro golf tournament at Brae Burn.
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Belmont.

Tuesday, July 9

All-Star Baseball Game at St. Louis.
State amateur golf championship at Salem. (First day.)
Women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at Tedesco. (First day.)
South Shore Four-Ball Golf League: Duxbury at Cohasset; Plymouth at Hatherly; South Shore at Marshfield. Scituate drew bye.

Wednesday, July 10

State amateur golf championship at Salem. (Second day.)
University Club golf outing at Weston.
Women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at Tedesco. (Second day.)
Women's South Shore Four-Ball Golf League: South Shore at Scituate; Duxbury at Cohasset; Hatherly at Wollaston.

Thursday, July 11

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
State amateur golf championship at Salem. (Third day.)
Women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at Tedesco. (Third day.)
Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Furnace Brook at Norfolk; Wollaston at Blue Hill; Trapelo at Needham.
Summer Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Weston at Winchester; Belmont at Commonwealth; Oakley at Brae Burn; Charles River at Wellesley.

Friday, July 12

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
State amateur golf championship at Salem. (Fourth day.)
Start of Boston Yacht Club's annual cruise off the Maine coast.
Women's invitation four-ball golf tournament at Tedesco. (Final day.)

Saturday, July 13

Boston vs. Chicago at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
State amateur golf championship at Salem. (Final day.)
M. G. A. joint tournament at Scituate and Plymouth.
N. E. A. A. A. U. 10-mile road race, handicap, at Lynn.
N. E. A. A. A. U. five-mile road race, scratch, at Gloucester.
Winabout national championships at Wollaston Yacht Club. (First day.)

Sunday, July 14

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (Baseball.)
N. E. P. G. A. golf tournament at Poland Springs. (First day.)
Winabout national championships at Wollaston Yacht Club. (Final day.)
Indian Class interclub regatta at Squantum Yacht Club.

'All-Star' Umpires

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Umpires Steve Basil and George Pipgras of the American League and John Reardon and William Stewart of the National League will handle the major leagues' All-Star game tomorrow in St. Louis. The selections were announced today by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball.

John Cobb in R. A. F.

LONDON (AP)—John Cobb, English racing driver who set a speed record of more than 368 miles an hour at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, in August, 1939, has joined the Royal Air Force. He served in the R. A. F. during the World War.

Tiller Talk

Record Turnout as Savin Hill Starts 202

There is an excellent chance for all existing records in local yachting history to go by the board this year—if this past week end's racing is any criterion to future fleets.

Somehow the gray racing matinee provided for Independence Day yachtsmen must have forcasted better weather. Last minte paint jobs were speeded, and boats thrown overboard all along the North and South Shores and to the tip of Provincetown.

For throughout New England, even, handsome fleets bulged every starting line, while top figures around Boston and Marblehead provided race committees at these ports with their first real workout of the season.

Ask Commodore Ralph Earle and his Savin Hill Yacht Club committee who handled the Boston Bay inter-club yesterday of 202 boats! This was a fleet that hurricaned all existing records overboard, and painted the most beautiful yachting picture ever witnessed in Boston's Broad Sound and Dorchester Bay waters.

The 202 number established the season's high, and set a new top figure for this time of year, far eclipsing the previous record of 179 boats established at Squantum Yacht Club two years ago.

At the same time, Savin Hill became the eighth club in the United States to have started over 200 craft. Incidentally, most of these clubs are centered in Massachusetts waters, with Larchmont Race Week the only outsider.

Boston Bay clubs over the "200" mark are Quincy, with the record of 238 last year, Squantum, Wollaston, and the joint Labor Day week-end racing under Cottage Park and Winthrop clubs.

For Savin Hill, yesterday's fleet broke its old mark of 126 craft which was set two years ago. However, old records at the Dorchester club were established at least three weeks earlier in the season.

* * *

Perfect racing weather, though a mite on the light and spotty side, evidently aided the record smashing and large turnouts throughout New England.

Marblehead Saturday saw a fleet of 70 boats enjoying the best day of its season. New winners were recorded with Charlie and "Buss" Hovey topping the Eights . . . Mrs. Barbara Wood's Javelin in the Internationals . . . Veteran champions took the other feature contests: John Lawrence's Moose in the "Squeaks" . . . Francis Welch in M-Bs . . . and Robert Coulson in Class T.

* * *

Sunday's racing at the 'Head found winners scoring double . . . July Fourth's postponed race was re-sailed yesterday which accounted for a larger fleet (64 yachts) than the ordinary Sunday sailors. . . . Reversals of Saturday's leaders found: Nancy Leiture in the Eights . . . E. Sohier Welch in the "Squeaks" . . . Francis P. Copeland's Periwinkle with Dick Thayer helmsman in the Internationals . . . Francis Cummings over the M-Bs . . . but Coulson again in the Ts.

* * *

Main impetus for Savin Hill's record-breaking regatta was the increased interest in the Snipes and Winabouts and, naturally, the continued fleet leading Indians and Winthrop Hustlers . . . The Stars with 12 starters show a definite heading to larger porportions . . . But the Snipes counted 26 and Winabouts 28 at the lines . . . Indians regained their cock-of-the-walk stature with 33 in the weather berth, while the Hustlers had two less.

Hank O'Brien found a streak down Thompson's Island to end a thrilling I Class encounter between himself in Leslie Rawding's Nipper, John McAleer in Don MacIntosh's Speedy and George Rolt in Leslie Miller's Oriental, who finished in that order . . Walter Perry engineered his first interclub win of the season in the Indians, as the packed standing tightened further . . . Jimmy Bonney was second with Wiwona, Lark third.

Other leaders: Roger McAleer in the Snipes . . . Carlton brothers in the Winabouts . . Seifert brothers in the Hustlers . . . Bob Kirkland in the Stars . . . Bill Epps over the Radios. **W. A. D.**

Threat in Amateur

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Bishop of Woodland, who has won six tournaments within the past fortnight, appears due to give Defending Champion Ted Adams of South Shore his most trouble in the M. G. A. State amateur golf championship which begins tomorrow at Salem Country Club. Ted today held the Marshfield Cup, emblematic of his victory over the week end in the Marshfield open, a tournament in which 402 entrants took part.

Billows Victor Over Corcoran At Manchester

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 8 (AP)—Favored Ray Billows, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., won the 13th renewal of the Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial Cup golf tournament yesterday by defeating surprising Ken Corcoran, of Oyster Harbors, Mass., 3 and 1 at the Ekwanok Course.

Billows had gained the challenge round with an easy 5-and-3 triumph over Clifton Price, of Burlington, former Vermont State champion. Corcoran provided one of the tourney's biggest upsets when he downed Trailer Bill Holt of Syracuse on the 20th hole of their semifinal match.

Mary Fine Steals Show From Rivals

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Mary Fine of Scranton, Pa., and Helen Waterhouse of Providence, R. I., yesterday defeated the all-Providence pair of Jean Bauer and Mrs. Fred G. Davis, 2 and 1, in a four-ball exhibition match staged as a preview of favorites in Shenecossett's 22nd annual Griswold Cup golf tournament, which started today.

Miss Fine, who was graduated from Smith College in 1939, stole the show from her more experienced rivals as she fired the best medal score—a 79—and held personal command of the match virtually all the way.

Miss Bauer, who is seeking her fifth victory and permanent possession of the Griswold Cup, carded an 82. Mrs. Davis finished with 83 and Miss Waterhouse with 84.

Miss Fine had best ball on all six of the holes won by her side, two of them being shared by Miss Waterhouse. Miss Bauer and Mrs. Davis each had a birdie among the four holes they won.

Splitting the Fairways

Fred Wright Awaits Bobby Jones

Fred Wright, the Trapelo golfer who has won the State amateur golf championship seven times and been medalist four times since 1920, is looking beyond the championship at Salem this week to a match at The Country Club next Sunday.

On that day, Fred, whose enthusiasm for the game of golf is just as high today as it was two decades ago, will pair with Bobby Jones in a match against two of his Massachusetts rivals, Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford of Woodland. The proceeds from the match, one of a series arranged by Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the P. G. A., will be set to the Red Cross.

As Fred prepares for the match, his thoughts automatically revert to the national amateur championship of 1920, when he met Jones in the third round after he had put out Jess Sweetser in the second. It was a meeting of the two men who had tied at 154 for the qualifying medal, with Jones winning in a playoff.

The two put on a ding-dong battle in their match, which Bobby enjoyed so much that he wrote about it in his book. Jones won 6 and 4 in 36 holes to enter the semifinals, where he was eliminated by another great Massachusetts golfer, Francis Ouimet. Ouimet lost in the final to Chick Evans 7 and 6.

Wright, needless to say, would like to have won that match. As it is, it marks his best effort in a national championship. Possibly, just for old times' sake, he would like to play a single round against Bobby some time next week end, in addition to being his partner, and satisfy a curiosity that has been his these 20 years—could he beat Jones?

Although Fred does play nearly every day, he does not get the time for the concentration that is so necessary for tournament play. Therefore he has given up all competition except that in a four-ball league, where friendly sportsmanship is the order of the day. The former champion has been running his own investment business since last November.

* * *

The public links golfers were at Green Hill in Worcester today, seeking to qualify for the national tournament at Rackham Golf Course in Detroit July 22-27.

* * *

Harold "Holly" Mandly of Wethersfield Country Club will be the defending champion when the New England amateur golf championship gets under way July 31 at Manchester Country Club. The tournament will continue through Aug. 3. "Holly" is only the second man in the history of the tournament ever to repeat a triumph, for he won first in 1935. Johnny Levinson of Webhannet is the other double winner.

* * *

Dave Hackney of Vesper, with a 65, held a one-stroke lead over Leo Hansbury of Rangeley and Eddie Bush of Norway as the field moved into today's final 36 holes in the Rangeley Lakes Region open tournament. Hackney won last year. Other low scores were Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, 68, and Bob Crowley of Norfolk and Marty Tolomeo of Rangeley, 70. Today's two 18-hole rounds were due to be played over the Rangeley Lakes C. C. course this morning, and over the Mingo Springs Hotel course this afternoon. Yesterday's round was over the Rangeley Lakes Hotel course.

* * *

The M. G. A. open tournament which concluded yesterday at Marshfield set a new entry record for an association event. Altogether 402 golfers entered the tournament, which Ted Bishop won. The previous record was set at the same tourney two years ago with 384 players. G. C.

Bishop's Stock Soars Anew By Victory at Marshfield

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any doubt remained that Ted Bishop of Woodland is the man to beat in the 36th State amateur championship of the Massachusetts Golf Association, to be played this week at Salem Country Club, his action over the week end should go far towards eliminating that suspicion.

Bishop, often called the "uncrowned amateur king of Massachusetts," added his sixth consecutive top-flight performance within the past two weeks Saturday when he carved out a two-over-par 72 to win his second leg on the Marshfield Cup, and lead defending champion Ed Martin of Trapelo by one stroke.

Previously this spring Ted had won the Trapelo, Furnace Brook, and Pine Brook Valley tournaments, and had led the amateurs in the State and Berkshire opens. His score Saturday was fashioned on an outgoing 39, and a roaring 33 on the inbound nine.

Whether this will be Bishop's year remains to be seen, for although he has played sterling golf in the amateur ranks since his regained his M. G. A. card in 1936, he has yet to progress beyond the third round in the match-play State championship.

The tall Woodlander's task will not be made easier when the tournament gets under way tomorrow with the first of two 18-hole qualifying rounds by the quality of the field of 114 entrants. Practically every outstanding name in Massachusetts golf, with the exception of the triumvirate of Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford, and Fred Wright, will set off from the first tee in search of victory in Saturday's final.

Adams Defending

Foremost among the entrants is young Ted Adams of South Shore, the 19-year-old ex-caddie whose victory at Tedesco last year was a popular one. An exceedingly long driver, an excellent putter, and possessing the right temperament, Teddy should prove hard to beat in the match-play rounds to come.

Adams' job is not made easier this week, however, by the fact that during the past decade no State amateur champion has been able to defend his title. In 1931 Fred Wright won the crown for the fourth consecutive time and for the sixth time in the years he entered. He failed to defend in 1932, and the years since have seen the following men hold the crown—E. P. Kirouac of Walpole, Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, W. O. Blaney of Brae Burn, E. S. Stimpson of Brae Burn, Clark Hodder of Framingham, Dave Whiteside of New Bedford, Fred Wright, again, and Adams.

Sub-Par Rounds

Young Ted, nevertheless, is determined not to let precedent stand in his way. His rounds during the past week have been of the sub-par variety, and it appears likely he will continue to play that brand of golf during the championship.

In addition to Bishop and Adams, at least 15 other outstanding golfers deserve mention. There is Emery Stratton of Woodland, who has long sought the title and has twice been medalist and once runner-up but never champion; Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, last year's semifinalist, who carried Adams 21 holes before bowing; Mel Merritt of Tedesco, the 1935 medalist and runner-up; Kenny Corcoran of Oyster Harbors, who yesterday was defeated in the final round of the Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial Cup tournament of Ekwanok; and Ray Marad, of George Wright, last year's finalist.

Other Stars

Then, too, can be named such stars as Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, 1933 medalist and 1938 New England champion; Joe Lynch, 1933 State champion and former semifinalist in the national amateur; Ed Martin and his twin, Leo, of Trapelo, with the latter last year's medalist; Joe Batchelder of Salem, former junior champion; Bobby Knowles of The Country Club; Mel Demarais of United Shoe; Arthur Peterson of Green Hill, runner-up in 1937; Allan Ellis of The Country Club; and Bobby Wilson of South Shore.

The qualifying round of 36 holes will be played over Tuesday and Wednesday, with match play beginning Thursday. At the same time, players will be competing for the Windeler Shield, won annually by the club whose five members have the lowest aggregate score. With 15 men entered, Salem is favored to lift the trophy from Defending Tedesco.

Lawson Little Defeats Oliver In First Test

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—Husky Lawson Little is still the nation's open golf champion as far as Ed "Porky" Oliver is concerned, but the latter still has hopes of beating him in "consolation" match play.

Little, of Bretton Woods, N. H., eked out a one-up victory yesterday over the Hornell, N. Y., pro whose disqualification in the national open at Cleveland broke a three-way tie between himself, Little, and Gene Sarazen, the Connecticut squire.

Playing before 1,000 spectators over the Park Country Club's layout, the pair finished 36 holes in six-under-par 138's. Oliver was two up at 26th, but Little won the 27th, 29th, and 31st, after which they halved out. Little carded a 68-70—138, Oliver a 69-69—138.

The match, arranged after Little whipped Sarazen in the open playoff and some golfing fans were up in arms over the fact that Oliver was not in it, is the first of a best three-out-of-five series. The next is not yet scheduled.

Oliver and five others were disqualified from the open for playing ahead of scheduled time.

The Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
July 13, 1940

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DECISION—AND HIS TIMES
By Erwin D. Canham
Highlights of the New Deal administration and its relation to a possible third term candidacy for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

ABU HUNAIK: PEACEMAKER OF THE DESERT
By John Allan May
How Major John B. Glubb, commander of the Transjordan Arab Legion, has struggled to bring peace to the desert, and progress and enlightenment, too.

MASTER OF NONSENSICAL ENGINEERING
By Everett M. Smith
Gelett Burgess, author of "Goops and How to Be Them," makes machines that are 100% efficient at doing absolutely nothing—an impressive heap of nonsense.

FORD'S LITTLE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
By Ralph W. Cessna
There are no racial walls in the Ford Motor plant and Russians and Lithuanians, Frenchmen and Germans work happily side by side, with common purpose and a common tongue.

ROBERT JACKSON: THE NEW DEAL'S LAWYER
By Richard Lee Strout
The United States Attorney-General, a trust buster of no mean ability, wants to conserve what he considers to be the essential competitive American way of life.

AMERICA'S STAKE IN CAPE HORN
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An analysis of the importance of the "Gibraltar of the Monroe Doctrine" in the defense of the Americas.

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All-Star Baseball Game Takes Spotlight—Adolph Kiefer Star of Swimming Meet

Reds, Tigers Lead Flag Races at Intermission

By the Associated Press

While big league baseball shines its shoes and goes "society" out in St. Louis for the All-Star game, a pleasing three-day hush settles over the swirling for first place in both leagues.

The next three days will give the Cincinnati Reds and the Detroit Tigers time to get a deep breath after reaching the top and it will give the Cleveland Indians and the Brooklyn Dodgers ample time to review yesterday's shortcomings that cost them the league leads.

The Reds, no strangers to the top rung, climbed there by dint of a 4-3 "gift" from the Chicago Cubs and the Dodgers' double defeat. The Reds scored the winning run in the eighth on a walk, a single, Billy Herman's error that filled the bases and Morrie Arnovich's walk to ruin Bill Lee's fine bid for his seventh victory.

Bees Win Two

Meanwhile, in Boston the Brooks, cheered by 1,000 loyal home folk, bowed in a pair of heartbreakers 1-0 and 2-1. Whit Wyatt lost a four hitter in the first game when Johnny Cooney singled home Eddie Miller. Then the Bees got away to a lead in the second game and hung on stubbornly to win 2-1 as Bill Posedel and Dick Coffman parcelled out seven hits.

In the American League, the Cleveland Indians kicked away the American League lead with a ninth inning blow-up in their game with the White Sox, coupled with Detroit's well earned victory over the Browns.

Young Bobby Feller and Ted Lyons pitched superbly for eight innings and then the Sox took full advantage of a wild streak and scored two runs without making a hit, to win 3-1, Lyons' six-hitter certainly earned him the victory.

Tigers Climb

The Tigers climbed to the top of the league and all over their St. Louis "cousins" 5-2. The victory, 10th for Detroit in 12 games with the Brownies, was achieved largely through Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe's five hit pitching.

The other National League change in standings saw the Pittsburgh Pirates erase a five game losing streak by sweeping a four game series with the Cards.

By a Staff Photographer

'Schoolboy' Rowe, Detroit Tigers

They won yesterday by 7-6 and 4-1, to capture fifth place. Although outhit in both games, the Bucs bunched their blows and coasted home on the power hitting of Vince Di Maggio and Maurice Van Robays.

The third place New York Giants split with the Phillies, winning the first game 6-4 with a four-run first-inning outburst, but losing the second 4-2 as the combination of Si Johnson's pitching and Joe Marty's hitting proved too much for them.

Yankees Split

The other games in the American League saw the Yankees beat the Athletics 6-3 in spite of homers by Bill Lillard and Frankie Hayes, and then lose the second game to Nelson Potter's six-hit pitching, 10-5. Philadelphia's largest crowd of the season, 37,129, thoroughly enjoyed the second game.

Mose Grove pulled himself through to one more winning effort for Boston in his amazing career, this one over Washington by 7-1, but the slipping Red Sox couldn't solve Rene Monteagudo's slants in the afterpiece and bowed 7-4. Both were as full of errors as a "choose-up" game.

Long Island Golf

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—T. Suffern (Tommy) Tailer of New York and Newport yesterday won the Long Island amateur golf championship, a title that had eluded him in three previous efforts. He defeated Felix Zaremba, former caddie, 2 and 1, in the 18-hole final match at the Sands Point Club.

American Association

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	49	26	.653
Minneapolis	47	26	.644
Louisville	36	40	.474
Milwaukee	32	37	.464
St. Paul	34	40	.459
Columbus	32	39	.451
Indianapolis	32	42	.432
Toledo	29	41	.414

New Records And Titlists

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 8 (AP)—New champions and new records came out of the 1940 National A. A. U. men's outdoor aquatic championships, but the high point man and individual star of the meet was Adolph Kiefer of Chicago.

Kiefer chalked up 15 points to walk away with this honor, and left behind him new records in the 110-yard backstroke and the 330-yard individual medley. His time for the 110-yard backstroke of 1m., 05.5s. goes down as an established record because the A. A. U. has not used this distance before.

His time of 58.1s. for the 100 yards and his mark of 1m. 4.7s. for the 100 meters, clocked officially during the 110-yard race, still has A. A. U. officials poring over the record book.

Caps Coast Appearance

Yesterday Kiefer capped his coast appearance by retaining his crown in the 330-yard individual medley. He turned in the remarkable time of 3m. 58.6 s. and was credited with bettering his 330-meter American record of 4m. 2s

The 330-yard distance is approximately six feet longer than 300 meters.

Kiefer's teammate Otto Jaretz failed to break any records in the 110-yard freestyle but turned in a speedy 58.4s. in easily winning the title for the second straight year.

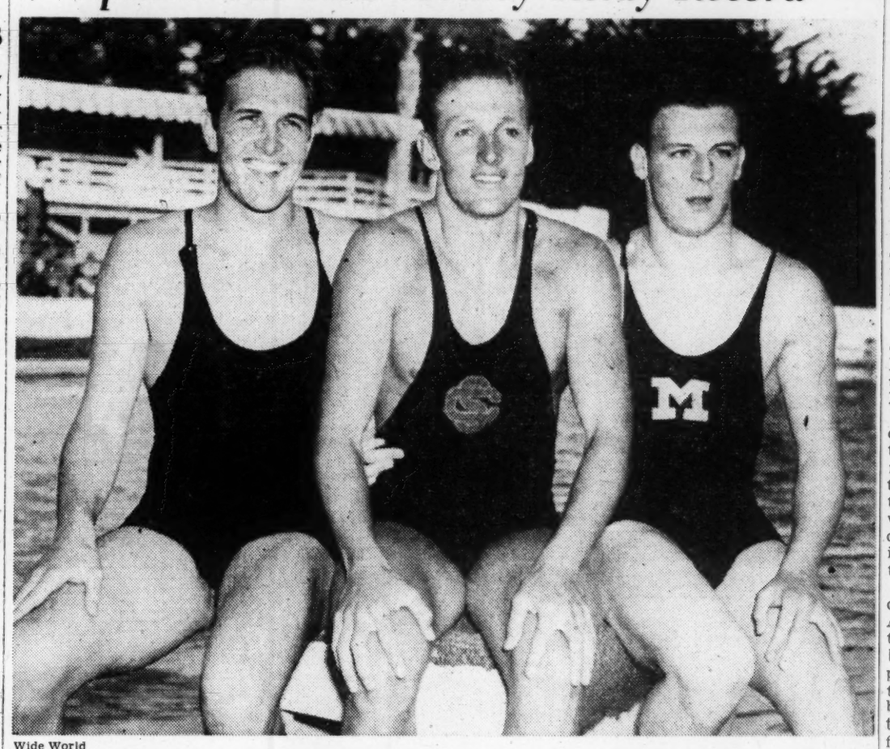
Jaretz, Keifer and Hiyoshi Nakama of Maui, Hawaii, emerged as the only double winners of the meet. Nakama captured the 440-yard freestyle and added the 880-yard crown yesterday. Previously Jaretz had captured his 1939-won 220-yard title.

Team Honors

The Hawaiian seven-man team, swimming for the Alexander House of Maui, won team championship honors for the second year with 41 points. With the Towers Club and its two stars, Jaretz and Kiefer, next at 33 points.

Earl Clark of Ohio State University once more won the platform diving championship without difficulty, scoring 124.34 points. Nearest foe was John Riley, Los Angeles with 118.70.

Splash Out New Medley Relay Record



Wide World

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—These three from the Towers Club in Chicago established a new A. A. U. record for the 330-yard medley relay race in the national A. A. U. men's outdoor swimming and diving championships in Coral Casino's seaside pool here July 4. Their time was 3m. 22s. Left to right: Adolph Kiefer, backstroke; William Kraus, breaststroke, and Otto Jaretz, freestyle. In the race, the 18-year-old Jaretz bettered the American 220-yard freestyle record held by Johnny Weissmuller since 1927. Kiefer also beat the record in his event.

Carrothers Wins School Net Title After Five Sets

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 8 (AP)—In a stirring All-California final, Robert Carrothers of Coronado High School fought back from the brink of defeat yesterday to win the National Interscholastic tennis championship with a five-set victory over Earl Cochell of Los Angeles, 3—6, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Cochell held match point three times in the third set, but Carrothers staved him off and came on with a rush to win the last three sets and the title.

Vic Seixas and Bill Vogt, of Philadelphia, won the doubles championship, beating Carrothers and Bob Crawford, of Coronado, 6—2, 6—3; 6—4.

Carrothers succeeds Ted Olewine, of Santa Monica, Calif., as schoolboy champion. Olewine was not eligible to defend the title.

Kovacs Triumphs

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—Frank Kovacs, the tall young tennis slugger from Oakland, Calif., won the 26th annual Nassau Country Club invitation tournament yesterday by defeating Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4.

It was the first major grass court triumph for the 20-year-old Kovacs, who was tenth in the national rankings two years ago but was unranked last year when he played in only a few tournaments.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	44	27	.620	0
Cleveland	45	29	.608	½
Boston	41	31	.569	3½
New York	37	34	.521	7
Chicago	32	37	.464	11
St. Louis	33	44	.429	14
Philadelphia	29	43	.403	15½
Washington	30	46	.395	16½

Results July 6

Detroit 11, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 0.
Boston 5, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 8, New York 7. (10 inns.)
Cleveland 7, Chicago 3.

Results July 7

Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 2.
Boston 7, Washington 1.
Washington 7, Boston 4.
New York 6, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 10, New York 5.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, July 8 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, July 7:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	39	30	.565
Springfield	38	32	.543
Elmira	37	32	.536
Albany	38	33	.535
Hartford	36	34	.514
Scranton	32	36	.471
Williamsport	29	38	.433
Wilkesbarre	29	43	.403

International League

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Official standings of the International League:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	52	29	.642
Newark	42	33	.560
Jersey City	40	37	.519
Montreal	39	39	.500
Baltimore	40	41	.494
Buffalo	35	43	.449
Syracuse	32	44	.421
Toronto	33	47	.413

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	63	34	.649
Oakland	57	45	.559
San Diego	51	48	.515
Los Angeles	50	48	.510
Sacramento	50	53	.485
San Francisco	47	53	.475
Hollywood	48	54	.471
Portland	32	64	.333

Many Matches Undertaken By P. G. A. for Red Cross

Professional golf throughout the United States is this month dedicating the services of its outstanding exponents and champions to a worthy and needful cause—the American Red Cross.

Responding with enthusiasm and sincerity, the golf professionals without a single exception, have donated their services to the extensive program of exhibition matches which has been arranged by the Tournament Bureau of the Professional Golfers' Association.

Ryder Cup Team

Heading the program of Red Cross events which already have been listed is the appearance of the United States Ryder Cup team, as selected for the postponed matches with Great Britain, against a team selected by Gene Sarazen at the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., July 16 and 17.

This match already has been proclaimed one of the classic encounters of professional team competition, calling into action 20 of the greatest shot-makers of the current era in a contest which has never been surpassed for spectacular rivalries and color.

Acepting the challenge on behalf of the Ryder Cup players, Walter Hagen, perennial leader of the United States team, declared his confidence as to the outcome.

Gene Challenged

"I'd like to challenge Gene to a 36-hole singles match," said the "Haig" in his acceptance, "and I sure hope he will accept it."

Hagen, as the records show, has good reason for his confidence. His Ryder Cup teams, dating all the way back to 1927 at Worcester, have never been beaten on American soil. He has led Uncle Sam's forces in the biennial series with Great Britain in each of the six encounters, both home and abroad, and stands well in front with four victories against two defeats.

With him at Oakland Hills will be one of the strongest teams ever assembled for a team battle, including Henry Picard, P. G. A. champion, Byron Nelson, Horton Smith, Ralph Guldahl, Dick Metz, Jimmy Hines, Victor Ghezzi, Paul Runyan, Sam Snead, and Harold McSpaden.

Better Team

Sarazen, a worthy member of every U. S. Ryder Cup team since the inception of the matches until the present one, challenged some time ago the wisdom of the P. G. A. selectors and the forthcoming battle at Oakland Hills is the outcome of his desire to prove his point.

"Not that I was left off the team," explains Gene, "nor that I think the P. G. A. was unfair in its selections. But I can pick a better team myself from the ranks of the boys they overlooked."

Gene's chance to prove his statement comes at Oakland Hills when he leads into action a team comprising Jimmy Demaret, Ben Hogan, Craig Wood, Ed Oliver, Lloyd Mangrum, Harry Cooper, Ed Dudley, Tommy Armour, Frank Walsh, Billy Burke, Al Watrous, Jimmy Thomson, Johnny Revolta, Clayton Heafner, and, of course, himself.

The matches will follow the pattern of the regular Ryder Cup play with foursomes the first day at 36 holes, and singles the final day. The decision will rest with the side scoring the most victories.

Other P. G. A. Red Cross exhibitions which are sure to add substantially to the fund have been arranged at various golfing centers throughout the country.

Bobby Jones, returning to the role he played so prominently as a Red Cross performer in 1916, has agreed to participate in four matches under P. G. A. auspices and will play at Lido, N. Y., July 13, in a match with Horton Smith, Jimmy Thomson, and Charles Mayo. On July 14 he will come to Boston for a match in which he will pair up with Fred Wright against Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford at The Country Club, Brookline. Bob is also scheduled to appear in a match with Ed Dudley in the Philadelphia district in September.

State Semi-Pro Baseball Play Now Under Way

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Eleven state semi-pro baseball tournaments leading up to the annual National Semi-pro Baseball Congress championships at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 16-28, get under way this week.

The first opened at Rome, Ga. It is the fifth annual Georgia State championship event. Other starting dates are West Palm Beach, Fla., July 11; Wichita, Kan., Minot, N. D., and Racine, Wis., July 12; Adel, Iowa, and Harrisville, W. Va., July 13, and Mesa, Ariz., Russellville, Ark., Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., July 14.

Six other state tourneys opened last week at Torrance, Calif., Pueblo, Colo., Marlboro, Mass., Portland, Ore., Woonsocket, R. I., and Ogden, Utah.

Forty-eight state winners are expected to compete in the national tourney. The winner there again will meet Puerto Rico's champions at San Juan in September.

A. A. U. Champions

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 8 (AP)—Here are the 1940 National A. A. U. men's outdoor swimming and diving champions:

110-yard free-style—Otto Jaretz, Towers Club, Chicago, time 58.4 seconds.
220-yard free-style—Otto Jaretz, Towers Club, Chicago, time 2 minutes, 13.1 seconds.
440-yard free-style—K. Nakama, Maui, Hawaii; time 4 minutes, 54.4 seconds.
880-yard free-style—K. Nakama, Maui, Hawaii; time 10 minutes, 08.6 seconds.
One-mile free-style—B. Nakama, Maui, Hawaii; time 21 minutes, 31.4 seconds.
110-yard backstroke—Adolph Kiefer, Towers Club, Chicago; time 1 minute, 05.5 seconds.
220-yard breastroke—James Skinner, Detroit; time 2 minutes, 48.8 seconds.
330-yard individual medley—Adolph Kiefer, Towers Club, Chicago; time 3 minutes 58.6 seconds.
330-yard medley relay—Towers Club, Chicago; time 3 minutes, 22 seconds.
880-yard free-style relay—Alexander House, Maui, Hawaii; time 9 minutes, 17.3 seconds.
Three meter springboard—Al Patnik, Ohio State University, 163.8 points.
Platform diving—Earl Clark, Ohio State University, 124.32 points.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 7

International League

Buffalo 7-7, Rochester 5-4.
Syracuse 3-6, Jersey City 1-0.
Montreal 6-5, Toronto 0-3.
Newark 10-9, Baltimore 7-2 (first 12 innings).

American Association

Toledo 5-4, Milwaukee 4-3 (first 10 inning).
Louisville 2-2, St. Paul 0-6.
Kansas City 10-7, Columbus 0-5.
Minneapolis 5-4, Indianapolis 4-3 (first 10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 4-5, Hollywood 2-4.
San Francisco 5-7, Oakland 2-6.
Seattle 8-8, Portland 5-7 (second 10 innings).
San Diego 6-3, Sacramento 1-2 (second 8 innings).

Texas League

San Antonio 4-3, Oklahoma City 1-7.
Fort Worth 2, Houston 1.
Dallas 9, Beaumont 1.
Tulsa 8, Shreveport 7.

Southern Association

Birmingham 8-3, Little Rock 1-7.
Atlanta 6, Knoxville 4 (one game, rain).
New Orleans 4, Memphis 1 (one game, rain).
Nashville-Chattanooga, rain.

Eastern League

Springfield 3-3, Albany 1-2 (first 10 innings).
Hartford 6-2, Binghamton 4-5.
Wilkes-Barre 10-0, Williamsport 3-5.
Elmira 4, Scranton 0.

Berry Replaces Bender

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Charlie Berry, coach of the Philadelphia Athletics for the past five years, has been appointed manager of the Wilmington Blue Rocks. The appointment was made by Connie Mack, president and manager of the Athletics, parent club of the Blue Rocks. Berry replaces Charles A. (Chief) Bender.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Burk retained Diamond Sculls title, beating R. Verey, Poland, by 1½ lengths at English Henley Regatta. Tabor Academy dethroned Kent School in Thames Cup race.

Three Years Ago

American League defeated National, 8-3, in All-Star baseball game before capacity crowd of 31,391 at Washington for its fourth victory in five years.

Five Years Ago

Tommy Hitchcock led All-Star Meadow Brook polo team to 6-4 victory over Cecil Smith's Sands Point team in police benefit match.

Stella Walsh Wins Honors In Women's A. A. U. Track

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 8 (AP)—Stella Walsh of Cleveland ran off with individual honors in the women's National A. A. U. track and field championships Saturday.

Miss Walsh retained her 200-meter dash and running broad jump crowns and placed second in the 100-meter event to annex the individual trophy with 28 points.

Her efforts, however, were not enough to carry her team, the Cleveland Polish Olympic Women's Club, to the team championship which was successfully defended by Tuskegee Institute of Alabama with 85 points. The Cleveland combine had 46½ for runner-up honors.

Miss Walsh took the 200 meters in 26.1 seconds and the running broad jump with a leap of 17 feet, 7½ inches. She placed second to 17-year-old Jean Lane, Wilberforce University, Ohio, Negro star, in the 100. Miss Lane won in 12 seconds.

Miss Lane also captured the 50-meter dash in 6:6 seconds to tie Catherine Fellmuth of the Chicago Park Hurricanes for second place individual honors. Miss Fellmuth retained her discus throw crown with a toss of 114 feet 11 inches and her eight-pound shot put title with a heave of 38 feet 3⅝ inches.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Joe Marty, Phils and Frank Demaree, Giants — Former's two homers gave Phils second game after Demaree powered Giants to first game win.

Morrie Arnovich, Reds—Worked Bill Lee for a base on balls to force in Frank McCormick with winning run as Reds regained league lead.

Manuel Salvo and Bill Posedel, Bees—Pitched the Bostons to a pair of victories over the Dodgers.

Vince Di Maggio and Maurice Van Robays, Pirates — Former's homer helped win nightcap after Maurice's two hits drove in three runs in opener against Cards.

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers—Pitched Detroit into first place with five hit job that stopped the Browns, 5-2.

Nelson Potter, A's and Marvin Breuer, Yanks—Former's six hit pitching beat world champs in nightcap after Marvin scattered 12 hits to win opener.

Ol' Muse Grove, Red Sox and Rene Monteagudo, Senators — Former pitched Sox to 7-1 victory over Nats while latter scattered 11 hits to win second game.

Ted Lyons, White Sox—His six hitter was too much for Cleveland Indians, who bowed, 3-1.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	46	23	.667	0
Brooklyn	45	23	.662	½
New York	40	28	.588	5½
Chicago	38	37	.507	11
Pittsburgh	29	39	.427	16½
St. Louis	27	40	.403	18
Boston	25	39	.384	18½
Philadelphia	24	45	.348	22

Results July 6

Brooklyn 2, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 15, St. Louis 8.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3. (10 inns.)
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 8, New York 2.

Results July 7

Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 6.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 1.
New York 6, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 4, New York 2.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Boston 1, Brooklyn 0.
Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.

Two Racers Tied For High Honors

RICHMOND, Va., July 8 (AP)—Clinton L. Ferguson, of Waban, Mass., high point amateur in U. S. outboard racing last year, and Paul Wearly, of Muncie, Ind., the holder of two national pro titles in competitive racing, yesterday took high honors in the fifth annual Richmond regatta on the James River.

Clocked speeds approached national records only in the case of Don Whitfield, the upper Montclair, N. J., printing technician, who captured both heats in the midget class. His speeds of 34.642 and 34.456 miles per hour for the five-mile course compared favorably with the racing record of 34.782 for three and a third miles, established by B. Steacie at Red Bank, N. J., in 1938.

Young Ferguson captured both heats for amateurs in the outboard Class B and C divisions, and annexed enough other points to run his count for the day to an unofficial 2,425. Wearly took the four professional heats in Classes A and C.

Hawley Wins 7th

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J., July 8 (AP)—Donald Hawley of Orange, 11th ranking eastern player, won the Mountain Lakes Club invitation tennis tourney for the seventh consecutive time Saturday as Louis Brownstein of San Diego, Calif., bowed in a stiff finals contest, 2—6, 6—0, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0.

Hawley gained a first leg on a $500 challenge trophy. He retired the two previous cups.

The women's title went to Miss Millicent Hirsh of New York, New Jersey women's champion. She quickly disposed of Miss Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, 6—1, 6—2.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Ga., July 8 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	48	28	.632
Atlanta	48	32	.600
Chattanooga	44	37	.543
Memphis	43	37	.538
Little Rock	34	45	.430
New Orleans	34	46	.425
Birmingham	33	46	.418
Knoxville	32	45	.416

Model Power Boats

DETROIT (AP)—Mike Succarde averaged record 54 m.p.h. to successfully defend Grand National championship in International Model Power Boat Regatta.

All-Star Site Familiar To Both Major Outfits

ST. LOUIS, July 8 (AP)—They are playing the eighth rendition of the major league All-Star baseball game in Sportman's Park tomorrow but it is the first time the heroes will tangle on a diamond equally familiar to both sides.

Back in 1933 the game was started in the Chicago White Sox park. Fittingly enough, the top player of all-time, Babe Ruth, smashed a home run to give the American Leaguers the first of their five victories.

Since then the leagues have alternated as hosts. Now it is the turn of the St. Louis Cardinals of the National circuit to spread the festive board before an expected 33,000 customers.

Two Clubs Share Park

And in recent years the Cardinals have shared Sportsman's Park with their fellowtownsmen, the Browns of the American League.

Which all means that the wind currents and shadows tormenting the American Leaguers in their regularly scheduled games with the Browns have been studied by the Nationals in their stopovers with the Cards—that the sun spots disturbing the fielders in the senior loop have been scanned by their rivals.

With the terrain so familiar, critics today argued that the American League contingent was the favorite on its pitching and batting prowess. A pencil and paper champ discovered the Nationals have won in the even numbered years after first crashing through in 1936, but they still trail five games to two for the series.

Manager There

Pittsburgh and St. Louis Cardinal stars already were on hand, having met Sunday in a twin bill and Manager Bill McKechnie, boss of the Nationals, arrived late last night with his Cincinnati contributions.

Joe Cronin, chief of the Boston Red Sox and leader of the American League's forces, will spend most of the day traveling from Washington. Starting lineups of both teams still were in doubt.

McKechnie announced that Bill Nicholson, Cub outfielder, would replace Hank Leiber of the same club on his squad.

It was the second change in his line-up to one for the Americans. George McQuinn, Browns first baseman, may be unable to play, however.

Should McQuinn stay on the sidelines it is probable that Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox, only player to be chosen for all eight charity contests, will go the full route at the initial sack. This would be some kind of poetic justice since Foxx wasn't even used as a pinch-hitter last year.

Although both Ford Frick, President of the National League, and William Harridge, who holds a similar job in the American, asked that hurlers designated for tomorrow's contest see no service after July 4, 10 of the 16 flingers have gone to the mound since that date.

Hugh Mulcahy of the Phillies has worked twice in four days and was beaten both times. Only Carl Hubbell, the venerable southpaw of the Giants, and Bucky Walters, 11 times a victor this season for the Reds, have been idle among the tossers at McKechnie's command.

Al Milnar, Cleveland Left-hander, and Tommy Bridges of Detroit, winner of the 1939 classic before a New York audience, have rested in the junior loop.

Bob Feller, the Cleveland howitzer, will probably go to the mound first for the Americans with Walters as his opponent.

The American League moguls scheduled their summer meeting for this afternoon while the National League's gathering was down for tonight.

Stardust

ST. LOUIS, July 8 (AP)—The latest guessing around baseball headquarters today, pending the arrival of Joe Cronin, was that Bob Feller would not start on the mound for the American League in tomorrow's All-Star game.

Rapid Robert pitched Sunday (and lost) for Cleveland and left immediately by plane for his home in Iowa to spend a couple of nights. He is scheduled to show up here tomorrow morning in a private plane just before the American League All Stars hold their signal session.

* * *

It ought to be easy to pick the National League's first baseman in spite of the presence of batting champion John Mize of this community on the squad. Frank McCormick of the Cincinnati Reds has played every inning of every All-Star game since he broke into the majors three years ago. This string includes the exhibition tussle at Tampa last spring.

* * *

Tomorrow will be "M" day for St. Louis. The Cardinals and Browns will be represented by three players—Mize and Terry Moore on the National League squad and George McQuinn with the American Leaguers.

* * *

Deacon McKechnie says he will return to the original plan of using every one of the National League representatives in the game if possible. There was a lot of commotion last year when Gabby Hartnett overlooked Morrie Arnovich, then the league's leading hitter, and Joe McCarthy passed up Jimmie Foxx, who was the American League's most valuable player and batting champion.

* * *

Don Barnes, president of the Browns, entertained early arrivals among the American League magnates at his farm last night. The owners of clubs in each loop have meetings planned for today and tonight at which such things as helmets for players, more night baseball, and legislation against the New York Yankees (remember that?) will be discussed.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 131,870
1940 volume to date 128,748,685
1939 volume to date 109,961,425

Little Demand For Stocks In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Efforts to develop definite trends in today's stock market met with scant success.

Dealings were almost as sluggish as in the sessions of last week, with transfers at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares. Near the final hour small plus signs were a shade in the majority.

Business hopes remained a sustaining influence, brokers said, but Wall Street was inclined to restrain its bullish urge pending clarification of the next European war thrust, details of the proposed excess profits tax legislation, and political developments at next week's national democratic convention.

Stocks edging forward now and then included General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, du Pont, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern and Texas Corp. Steels were listless.

Supported in the curb were Lake Shore, Bell Aircraft and Heyden Chemical. Numerous issues in this market were unchanged.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans infused life into the bond market today by continuing their upward run for fresh gains amounting to as much as 4 points.

Corporates generally ruled a little higher near the final hour.

Buying in rails was a carryover from last week's brisk run-up stimulated in large part by expanding freight movement.

More than $500,000 of Republic Steel 4½s changed hands at fractional advances. Brokers felt the heavy turnover represented a deal by an institutional investor.

Gains and losses of around ¼ point were evenly balanced among U. S. Governments. Foreign dollar loans were neglected as the market tried to keep up with foreign developments.

Domestic gainers included Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Western Michigan 5½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Auto Industry Waiting to Help In Defense Plans

NEW YORK (AP)—The automobile industry is still waiting for marching orders from Washington for its duties in the national defense program, "Iron Age" said in its current issue.

Industry, and the auto industry in particular, will be the "goat," said the trade magazine, when the public eventually is disillusioned of the idea a real defense program has already started in the United States.

"Over and over again," the publication declared, "auto executives emphasize that no orders have been placed yet for the mass production of anything except trucks. Tooling up for whatever projects may finally be allotted to auto plants cannot be accomplished overnight.

"So serious is the threat of a harmful public reaction that there is a move afoot in Detroit to put the industry on record on this subject so that there can later be no unwarranted criticism or implications that the industry has failed to meet its obligations to the nation."

Kansas Oil Stocks Constantly Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—The proven reserves of oil in Kansas now total 756,426,000 barrels, according to The Oil and Gas Journal. New discoveries so far this year have added more than 25,000,000 barrels to the proven reserves indicating that the state's total will be close to 800,000,000 barrels by Jan. 1, 1941.

Field activity in Kansas is increasing, The Journal explains in a special Kansas section, and now is at its highest mark in over two years. There were more than 300 locations, rigs and drilling wells on June 1, as compared with about 250 on that date in 1939 and 200 in 1938. Indications are that activity will continue to increase this summer and fall, with the northeastern Kansas sector of the Forest City Basin sharing in the gains.

Potential production was at its highest mark in history on June 1, with a total of 5,384,182 barrels. One year ago it was 4,021,338 barrels.

Steel Rate Shows Rebound This Week

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Steel mill operating schedules will rebound to 86.4 per cent of capacity this week after the Fourth of July Holiday had reduced output to 74.2 per cent in the preceding week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

The current week was a shade under the 86.5 rate prevailing before the holiday week.

A month ago operations were 84.6 per cent of capacity and a year ago 49.7.

Eaton & Howard Fund Assets

The net asset value per share of the Eaton & Howard Management Fund A-1 was equal to $15.81 on June 30, 1940, compared with $18.15 on December 31, 1939, and $16.72 on June 30, 1939. As of June 30, 1940, 12.88 per cent of the net assets of the fund was held in cash, while 34.05 per cent was invested in bonds and preferred stocks and 49.07 per cent in common stocks.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Change
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¾
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	Jun28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5½	5¼	5½	Jul 5
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 1
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	13½	13¼	13¼	Jun28
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 5
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ¼
1¼	7	Alleghany pr pf		11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 5
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	2	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¾e)	2	⅞	7¼	7¼	Jul 3
23	8	Al Ch & Dye (.6)	1	147½	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
182	135½	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun28
14	8⅞	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
16¾	10	Allied Stores	5	6	6	6	
9⅜	4½	Allied Strspf (5)		59	59	59	+2
73⅞	55	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	9	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
41⅞	21¾	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun28
16	11	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
23	11½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jul 5
75	41¾	Am Airlines	13	62⅛	61⅜	61¾	— ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	9	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
9⅝	5½	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 3
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	35	35	35	Jul 5
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun27
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	2	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ¾
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	39½	39½	39½	Jul 6
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Jul 6
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun27
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun25
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jul 5
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 5
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	Jun29
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun27
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90	90	90	Jul 3
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	9	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	3	49	49	49	Jul 5
54	28¼	A P L$5pf(2.81k)	1	42	42	42	—1⅜
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	2	11	11	11	
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 1
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 5
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	Jul 1
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	3	36	36	36	— ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138¼	138¼	138¼	Jul 2
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jul 1
33⅜	19⅛	Am Steel F (½e)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	3	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
93	74⅞	Am Sugar rf (7)	1	76	76	76	Jul 5
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	+1⅜
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	160⅝	160¼	160¼	— ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	76½	76¼	76½	Jul 6
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	77¾	77¾	77¾	Jul 6
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140½	140½	140½	Jun28
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	14	9	8⅞	8	
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Jul 3
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38½	38	38½	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 6
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	19	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	Jun28
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun28
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 3
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 3
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	101	101	101	Jun29
5⅜	4	Armour Ill	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	9	40⅞	40½	40⅞	Jul 5
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	2	29	29	29	Jul 5
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 6
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	61	61	61	+11
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	31⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 1
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	47	47	47	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7	7	7	Jul 6
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Jun29
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jul 5
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun28
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 6
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9⅛	9	9	Jun25
16⅝	9½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 6
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 1
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pt xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	112¼	110½	110½	Jul 5
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 3
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jul 2
38	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	17	75½	74⅜	74⅞	— ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120¼	120¼	120¼	Jul 5
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	J-1 6
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	8	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 5
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¾
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine		1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun29
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30⅛	29	30⅛	Jul 2
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Jul 3
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)		43	43	43	
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	14	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	27	23½	22½	22¾	— ¾
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	110	110	110	+2¾
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	Jul 5
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M.y24
20¾	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	19	19	19	+1
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	27	27	27	— ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 6
12½	7½	Burr Ad M(.20e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 5
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 6
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)		19	19	19	
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	9	3½	3⅜	3¼	— ½
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	2	7½	7½	7½	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)		10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 6
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12	12	12	
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	38	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33	33	33	Jul 3
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	26	26	26	Jul 6
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	3	2½	2½	2½	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jul 3
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	44⅛	43½	44½	Jul 6
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	7	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
26¼	17¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	Jul 2
6	3	Century Ribbon		3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(3e)	1	26	26	26	— ⅞
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Jun26
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(1.40e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 1
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	12½	12½	12½	Jul 1
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 2
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	4	4	4	4	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Change
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 5
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jul 3
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	¼	7¼	Jun25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 5
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 3
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	29½	29½	29½	Jun28
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 6
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 2
11½	⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	20	3	2¾	3¾	— ¼
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	23	64⅜	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅛	— ¼
4½	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun28
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	5	29¼	29	29	— ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	31	31	31	Jul 5
41½	25⅛	Climax U. (1.20)	7	27½	27½	27½	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	11	34½	34	34	— ¼
131	99⅛	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103	103	103	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1½)	2	12⅛	12	12	+ ¼
98½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jun28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	9	22	22	22	Jul 5
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15¾	15	15¾	Jul 2
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	16	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	6	1⅝	18⅜	18¾	Jul 3
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	84¾	82¼	83¾	+ 1¼
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 6
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17	17	17	— ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	78	78	78	Jul 3
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	29⅝	29	29⅛	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ 3⅛
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	35¾	35¼	35½	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	Jun28
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	4	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 6
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	5	5½	5⅜	5½	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	24	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106	106	106	
11⅛	5⅜	Con Film Ind	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	6	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jul 5
8⅛	5½	Conso. Oil (.80)	25	6½	6¼	6⅜	
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Jul 5
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 2
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	Jul 5
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 6
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	+13¾
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	4	40¼	39½	40¼	+1¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	112	112	112	Jul 1
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 1
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	33	33	33	+ ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1½e)	2	18	17¾	18	
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	Jul 6
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	52	53	
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	11	49	49	49	+ ½
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	172	172	172	Jul 6
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 6
1½	¾	Coty International	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun28
24¼	13	Crane Co	6	15	15	15	+ ⅛
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Jul 5
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 2
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 6
43¼	30⅜	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Jul 1
21⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	7	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	6	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	3	81	81	81	—2
8⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	4	4½	4½	4½	
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	11	10⅝	11	Jul 3
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	3	20½	20	20	Jul 5
4½	2	Curtis Publish	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
51	31	Curtis Pb pf (2k)	6	40½	40	40½	— ½
113⅜	64¼	Curtiss-Wright	48	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
32⅜	21¼	Curtis WA (1e)	12	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
22¼	14⅜	Cutler-H (½e)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str (¼e)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun11
17	13¾	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jun14
8⅜	3⅜	Davison Chem	2	4½	4½	4½	Jul 5
23⅞	13⅜	Deere & Co	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	21	Deere pf (1.40)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ½
19⅞	11⅞	Deisel W-G(¾e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun25
23⅜	8¼	Del & Hudson	5	12	11⅝	11¾	— ¼
5⅞	2½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New High Seen For Chemical Trade in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further gains for the chemical industry indicate another new high record for 1940, according to Fitch Investors Service. Following a first quarter which was excellent from the standpoint of sales and earnings, the three months ended June 30 fully maintained the rate of the intial period, states the report, and final figures will probably show a substantial gain over the preceding quarter.

In addition to a very satisfactory volume of domestic business for ordinary peace-time purposes, the industry has received large foreign orders from both neutral and belligerent sources, and now is about to receive further stimulation through the national defense program of the United States Government.

Consumption Higher

The index of chemical consumption compiled by Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering for May reached 135, compared with 132 for April, 134 for March, and 116 for May, 1939. Reports up to the early part of June indicated a gain of about 17 per cent for the first half of 1940 over the corresponding period of 1939.

Shipments of chemicals and related products overseas, the report continued, have advanced heavily in the first seven months of the war, while imports have lost, a situation that appears logical in view of the tremendous progress made by this country since the first World War in attaining self-sufficiency in chemical production.

In the period from September, 1939, through March, 1940, exports aggregated $147,983,000, a gain of 57 per cent over the $94,281,000 for the corresponding interval a year before, according to figures of the Department of Commerce. Among the spectacular advances were 519 per cent for phenol, 453 per cent for coal tar dyes, 275 per cent for industrial alcohols, 225 per cent for chemical cements, and 205 per cent for industrial acids.

War conditions, the service stated, were the obvious reason for some of these gains, indicating that business has been placed here by neutrals formerly supplied from Europe, largely Germany.

During April, exports continued active, although at a somewhat lower rate than in the preceding seven months, gaining 32 per cent over April, 1939. Industrial chemicals were up 77 per cent and other items gaining moderately included sulphur, naval stores, chemical specialties, industrial explosives, comparative periods of eight months ended April 30, the 1939-40 gain was about 50 per cent over the 1938-39 term.

Imports Decline

On the other hand, imports have decliped, as might have been expected under prevailing conditions, although there have been some reversals of the trend. Total value of imports in the seven-month period ended March 31, 1940, was $96,355,000, off 5.3 per cent from $101,750,000 in the 1938-39 interval. Industrial chemicals dropped only 4.5 per cent, coal tar products fell 20 per cent and fertilizers 15.4 per cent.

Casein, one of the protein bases for plastics, scored a tremendous import gain, from $12,841 to $1,-353,000 in the periods under review, indicating the growth rate of that division of the industry. Paint and varnish gums rose 49.3 per cent, medicinal materials gained 31.4 per cent, essential oils 36.9 per cent and other perfumes and perfume materials were up 21.8 per cent.

In April, chemical imports dropped to the lowest points since the outbreak of the war, amounting to $12,226,000 compared with $15,-900,000 in March, and off 35.6 per cent from $19,000,000 in April, 1939.

Reich Tells Portugal Neutrals' Property Transfer There Void

LISBON (AP)—The Government said tonight it had been informed by Berlin that Germany would not recognize the transfer to Portuguese or other neutrals of interests and incomes owned by Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian, English and French citizens or companies in Portugal if made since the war started.

An authorized source said that while the Government was not directly concerned, it deemed it best to advise "interested parties" of the German attitude.

West Coast Business Shows Attract Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Two merchandise events of major importance on the West Coast—the Los Angeles Fall Fashion Openings July 15-17, and the Twelfth California Gift and Art Show, July 21-26, will attract several thousand buyers from all over the country.

The Associated Apparel Manufacturers, the Los Angeles Coat and Suit Manufacturers' Association and the Los Angeles and Hollywood Millinery Guild are sponsors of the showings of Los Angeles-made styles in the July 15-17 Opening.

While more than 600 leading retail stores have year-round representation by buyers located here, hundreds of other stores will send representatives to view the made-in-Los Angeles styles, to be exhibited at the Biltmore during the three-day event, according to C. J. Meinhardt, President of the Associated Apparel Manufacturers.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.26	102.26	102.26
1 3¼s 46-44	109.16	109.16	109.16
3 2s 50-48	103.29	103.29	103.29
10 2½s 52-50	105.15	105.15	105.15
4 2¼s 53-51	103.16	103.14	103.14
2 2⅜s 60-55	107.13	107.13	107.13
1 2⅜s 60-55 reg	107.15	107.15	107.15
1 2¾s 59-56	106.15	106.15	106.15
2 2¾s 63-58	106.10	106.6	106.6
14 2¾s 65-60	106.9	106.7	106.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3¼s 65-44	107.22	107.22	107.22

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.6	107.6	107.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany vc 5s '44	76¾	76¼	76¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37	37	37
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	50	50	50
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Am T & T 5½s '43	106⅜	106⅜	106 17-32
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109¼	109⅛	109¼
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104	104	104
7 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	98½	98½	98½
16 Arm Del 4s '55	102½	102	102½
27 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅝	105	105½
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	68	68	68
10 A C Line cit 4s '52	60	60	60
1 A C Line 4½s '64	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Austin & NW25s '41	94½	93	94½
15 B&O '95 st A	28	27⅞	27⅞
15 B&O '95 st C	31	30⅜	30¾
24 B&O 2000 st D	28	27½	27¾
1 B&O2'96 st F	28	28	28
14 B&O cv '60 st	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
13 B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅞	67¾	67⅞
1 B&OPLE&WV4s'51 st	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 B&O S W '50st	44¾	44¼	44¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	131	131	131
7 Beth Stl 3s '60	100¼	100	100
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
24 Bost&Me 5s '67	59⅜	59⅜	59⅛
9 Bost&Me 5s '67 st	50¼	49¾	50¼
2 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	57½	57¼	57½
1 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 st	50½	50½	50½
11 Bost&Me 5s '55	61¼	60⅞	61
10 Bost&Me 5s '55 st	50¼	50	50¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113½	113½	113½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111¾	111¾	111¾
9 Buf R&P '57 st	37½	36½	36½
16 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	105½	105¼	105½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81	81	81
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	81	81	81
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	79	79	79
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
2 Can Pac 4s '44	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Can Pac 5s '54	60	60	60
14 Can Pac 4s perp	44½	43½	44½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46	46	46
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	44½	44	44½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	62	60½	62
12 C & O 3½s '96 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 C & D rfg 3½s '63F	106	106	106
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13	13	13
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83½	83½	83½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	77½	77½	77½
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	87½	87⅛	87⅛
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97¾	97½	97¾
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	94	94½
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13½	13½	13½
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27½	27¼	27½
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
20 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8½	8	8
2 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
30 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	2	2
12 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Cha&W Ind 4½s '62	92	92	92
1 Childs Co 5s '43	42¾	42¾	42¾
50 City of NY 3s '80	95½	95⅜	95⅜
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅜	108½	108½
1 CinUnTerm3¾s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 CC&StL 4½s '77	51	50⅞	51
16 CCC&StL 5s '93B	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	80½	80½	80½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	72½	72½	72½
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	67	66½	67
1 Colo&So 4½s '80	28¼	28¼	28¼
9 Colmbia G 5s '52May	104	103¾	104
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Col Ry Pw & L	108½	108½	108½
15 ComwlthEdcv3½s '58	122½	122½	122½
3 Comwlth 3½s '48	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
2 ConOil cv 3½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 ConsumPow 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
1 Cont'tal Oil 2¾s '48 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	31	31	31
5 Dayton P&L 3s '70	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
17 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	52	52	52
17 Det Ed 4½s '61	108¼	108	108
15 Dul Missabe&I 3½s '62	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	20	20	20
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108½	108¼	108¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅛	12	12
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	12⅜	11¾	11¾
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¼	25	25¼
2 Erie 1st&T 5s '42	103	103	103
5 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	103	103	103
25 Fla E Cst 5s '74	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	103	103	103
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70	69½	70
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102¾	102¼	102¼
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	102	102	102
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	95¾	95¼	95⅜
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87	87	87
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87½	87½	87½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46	102½	102½	102½
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95¼	95	95
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78½	78½	78½
2 G Bay&W deb B	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
5 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	76½	76½	76½
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 GulfStUtil3½s '69	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
1 Hud⅝Man rfg 5s '57	40	40	40
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44¾	44¾	44¾
12 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39⅞	39	39⅞
19 C&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	45⅜	45	45
8 Inland Stl 3s '61	104¼	104	104
13 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	80	80	80
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84	84	84
9 Int Gh Nor aj 6s '52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49¼	48⅞	49¼
28 Int Paper 6s '55	104	103¾	103¾
41 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅜	102	102⅜
8 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	74	74	74
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	27	27	27
11 Int T&T 5s '55	29¼	28	28¼
5 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	28½	28½	28½
25 KC South 5s '50	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞
2 KCTerm 4s '60	107	107	107
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	107	107	107
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Kresge Found 3s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 L S & M S 3½s '97	87	87	87
3 Leh V RR 5s '41 ssd	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
7 Loews 3½s '46	102⅞	102½	102½
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109½	109½	109½
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	125	125	125
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81½	81	81½
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	63	63	63
3 McKesson & R 5½s '50	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Mead Corp 4½s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103½	103⅜	103½
2 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	12	12	12
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	70	70	70
58 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14¾	13⅞	14¼
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	13½	13½	13½
35 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23¾	22⅞	22⅞
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12⅜	12	12
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¼	17	17
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¼	17	17¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¼	17¼	17¼
9 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	21½	21½	21½
20 Mob & Oh 5s '38	35⅞	35	35
10 Mob&Oh 5s '38 ct	35	35	35
1 Mob&Oh 4½s '77	29¼	29¼	29¼
20 Mob&Oh 4½s '77 ct	29¼	29	29
1 Monogah Ry 4s '60	105	105	105
1 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 MonWPaPbSv6s'65	110¾	110	110
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	36	35½	35½
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	31	31	31
3 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41⅝	41¼	41¼
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106¼	106¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	124½	124½	124½
3 NJP&L4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105½	105½	105½
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	62	61⅜	62
3 NO Tex&Mex 5½s '54	32	32	32
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	58⅝	58⅝
21 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52¾	52¾
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56¾	56¾	56¾
9 NYC&HR 3½s '97	76½	76⅛	76½
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	63½	63½	63½
10 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55½	55¼	55½
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	81	80¾	81
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	47½	47⅛	47⅛
5 NY Gas El H&P 4s '49	116¾	116	116¾
8 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	17	17
41 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17	16¾	17
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4	4	4
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	67½	67½	67½
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60½	60	60
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56	55⅞	56
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56½	56	56
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¾	49¼	49½
18 Nor Pac 4s 97	67¾	67	67¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	43	43
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s 46	116½	116⅜	116½
19 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pen Div 6s 41A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
8 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107½	107⅛	107½
12 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	118½	117⅝	117⅝
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102½	102½
12 Pen RR 4½s deb	88¼	87	88¼
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
4 Pen RR 3½s 52	84	84	84
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	66	66	66
2 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5	4⅞	5
4 Pere Marq 5s 56	67	67	67
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108½	108½	108½
11 Phila Co 5s 67	106	105⅞	105⅞
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	111	111
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12	12	12
2 Phillips Pet 3s '48	106¾	106	106
5 PCC&StL 5s '70A	105	104¼	105
4 PCC&StL 5s '75B	105	105	105
14 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72	71¾	72
7 PorRIA Tob 6s '42 st ct	89⅜	89¼	89⅜
5 Por RI AT 6s '42 unst	89⅜	89¼	89¼
1 Postal Tel&Co 5s '53	21	21	21
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Readg 4½s '97B	70	70	70
15 Repub Steel 5½s '54	107	107	107
500 Repub Steel 4½s 61	100⅛	99¼	99⅜
187 Repub Steel 4½s '56	700⅛	99½	99½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	73	73	73
6 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	56	56	56
2 St L S F 4½s '78	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	58	58	58
2 St Paul UnDep 5s '72	113½	113½	113½
5 SA&A Pass 4s '43	64	64	64
5 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	4¼	4⅛	4¼
2 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅛	97	97
10 Simmons cv 4s '52	100½	100¼	100½
5 Skelly Oil 3s '50	100	100	100
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105½	105½	105½
2 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Sou Pac 4½s '68	39¾	39⅜	39⅜
20 Sou Pac 4½s '81	39⅜	39	39⅜
8 So Pac 4½s '69	39⅜	39	39⅜
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55	57¾	56¾	57¾
23 So Pac 4½s '77	46⅝	46	46⅝
8 South Ry 6⅔s '56	75½	75½	75½
8 South Ry gen 6s '56	70⅞	70¼	70¼
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	88	87¾	88
12 South Ry gen 4s '56	56¼	56	56¼
2 So Ry 4s St L '51	70	70	70
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	16	16	16
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Studebaker cv 6s '45	94	93½	93½
5 Swift & Co 2¾s '50	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103	7-32	103 7-32
1 Tex Corp 3s '59	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Txe & P 1st 5s 2000	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	65¾	65	65¾
1 Third Ave 5s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
71 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
7 Third Ave 4s '60	56	56	56
6 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103	103	103
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	96	96	96
2 Unit2Bis Am 3½s 55	106	106	106
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	82½	81	82½
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	101	101	101
6 Utah P&L 5s 44	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 Wabash 4½s 78C	6½	6½	6½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	63	63	63
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	79	79	79
28 Warren Bros 6s 41	28¼	27½	28¼
38 Westn Md 5½s 77A	88¾	87¼	88⅜
5 Westn Md 4s 52	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	108	108	108
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 Western Un 5s 60	63½	63½	63½
12 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	102⅛	102	102
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105	104½	105
5 Wis Cen 4s 49	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
1 Youngst S&T 4s 61	105½	105½	105½

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P & P 5s 53	37	37	37
1 Antwerp 5s 58	24	24	24
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	58	58	59
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59	59	59
5 Argentine 4¼s 71	64	64	64
5 Brazil ..½s 26-57	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	10½	10½	10½
2 Brisbane 6s 50	44½	44½	44½
3 Buen A 3s 84	36½	36	36½
54 Buen A 4¾s 77	46¼	45⅛	46¼
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	45	45	45
10 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	46⅛	45½	46⅛
6 Canada 5s 52	88	87½	87¾
16 Canada 4s 60	78¾	78	78¼
5 Canada 3¼s 61	72⅛	72⅛	72½
8 Canada 3s 68	70	70	70
10 Canada 3s 67	70¼	70	70⅛
19 Canada 2½s 45	81	81	81
16 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11	10⅝	10⅝
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	14	14	14
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	21	21	21
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2 Cuba 5½s '53	101	101	101
4 Denmark 6s '42	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛
3 Denmark 5½s '55	30	30	30
6 Denmark 4½s '62	25¼	24½	25¼
18 GerGov5½s'65	17⅜	17	17
4 Ger Govt 7s '49	22	21½	21½
1 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	21½	21½	21½
13 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	25	25	25
18 Italy 7s 1951	45	44½	45
18 Japan 5½s '65	70	70	70
5 Milan City 6½s '52	29½	29½	29½
2 N Sou Wales 5s '57	42½	42½	42½
5 N Sou Wales 5s '58	40½	40½	40½
8 Panama 5½s '53	97	97	97
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Poland 4½s '63 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
7 Poland 4½s '68 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Porto Alegr 7½s '66	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Prussia 6s '52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Santa Fe Prov 4s '64	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
2 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
6 Tokyo City 5½s'61	60½	60¼	60½
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58½	58½	58½
1 Uruguay 6s '60	45	45	45
13 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s'79	36⅝	36¼	36⅝

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,088,000; previous day, 1,772,000; week ago, 3,466,200; year ago, 4,368,050; two years ago, 5,653,575; Jan. 1 to date, 887,-347,400; year ago, 861,116,425; two years ago, 924,090,480.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	9.71	10.33
Affiliated F Inc	2.29	2.51
Amerex Hold	14.625	16.125
Am Business Shrs	2.66	2.94
Am Gen Equip Inc	.24	.28
Am Ins Stocks	3.00	3.50
Boston Fund	12.92	13.89
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	19.37	20.94
Bullock Fund	11.25	12.125
Can Inv Fund	2.30	3.10
Century Shrs Tr	22.44	24.13
Dividend Shrs	.98	1.08
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.71	16.87
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.75	21.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.02	16.16
Fund Investors Inc	14.02	15.24
Gen Capital	24.32	26.15
Gen Investors Tr	4.28	4.67
Incorp Investors Tr	12.67	13.62
Trust Sec: Bank Insurance	1.11	1.22
Maryland Fund	2.95	4.05
Mass Invest. Tr	16.91	18.18
Mutual Invest	8.68	9.44
Nation Wide Voting	.99	1.13
New England Fund	9.96	10.74
Plymouth Fupnd Inc	.32	.37
Putnam Fund	11.83	12.65
Quarterly Income Shares	6.15	7.05
Repub Invest Fund	2.82	3.18
Spencer Trask Fund	13.01	13.80
Stand Util Inc	.29	.35
State Street Invest	56.00	58.00
Supervised Shares	8.10	8.80
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.48	.53
Trusteed Industry Shares	.68	.77
Wellington Fund	12.12	13.35

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.35	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.09	...
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.30	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.49	...
Diversified Tr C	3.10	...
Diversified Tr D	4.95	5.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.45	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.16	4.89
Nation Wide Sec	3.16	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	44.25	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.87	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.39	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.34	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.98	...
Repres Tr Shrs	8.73	9.23
Super of Am Tr AA	2.14	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.375	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.89	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.875	1.625
First Boston Corp	13.625	15.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	25.50	27.92	S-1

Commerce and Finance

Steel Backlogs Mount and Higher Operations Are in Offing

Business and Industry

Commercial Bank Loans Show Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A definite expansion of bank credit during the year 1939 in the form of new loans by commercial banks is shown in a survey just made public by the American Bankers Association.

For the nation as a whole the survey embraced 6,333 banks, or 44 per cent of the country's commercial banks. These banks reported 24,998,000 loans in 1939 totaling $39,810,810,000. These consisted of 12,680,000 new loans aggregating $23,120,000,000; 12,033,000 renewals totaling $15,791,000; and 285,000 new mortgage loans totaling $899,000,810,000. The number of new loans, according to the survey, increased 10 per cent and the dollar volume gained 20 per cent over the previous year.

In New York State 432 banks or 60 per cent of the 719 commercial banks participated. The 432 banks during the year made 4,286,404 loans totaling $13,856,970,618, consisting of 2,666,581 new loans of $10,762,376,736; 1,609,844 renewals totaling $3,033,237,253, and 9,979 mortgage loans aggregating $61,356,629.

The average number of new loans made by each of the 432 banks was 6,173, continues the survey, with the average new loan amounting to $4,036. The average number of loan renewals per bank was $3,726 and the average renewal was $1,884. The average number of mortgage loans per bank was 23, and the average mortgage amounted to $6,149.

The survey shows new loans made between July 31 and Dec. 31 were 189,995, or 15 per cent greater than in the preceding six months, and the dollar volume was $1,025,936,872, or 21 per cent greater.

"A total of 2,208,575 loans aggregating $12,077,383,549 was reported for 1939 by banks in the Greater New York City area which took part in the survey," the A. B. A. revealed. "Thirty-eight banks submitted their figures for the first half of 1939, and 43 banks participated in the survey the second half of the year. The 38 banks that reported in the first six months made 968,001 loans in that period totaling $5,359,838,895, while the 43 banks reporting for the second six months made 1,240,574 loans aggregating $6,717,544,654."

In Pennsylvania the survey showed that 558 banks, or 51 per cent of the State's 1,085 banks, made 2,571,806 loans in 1939, aggregating $2,990,310,398, with 171 banks reporting "open lines of credit" of $394,013,661, of which only $121,559,067, or 30.9 per cent, was actually used.

The New Jersey survey revealed that 223 banks, or 61 per cent of the 365 banks of that State, made 1,142,714 loans in 1939 totaling $1,003,788,697. Only $13,757,513, or 39.8 per cent, of the $34,589,870 of the "open lines of credit" maintained by sixty-three New Jersey banks was used

The survey in Connecticut showed that 71 banks, or 60 per cent of the 118 banks of that State, made 354,079 loans last yea aggregating $464,775,702. The "open lines of credit" extended by twenty-three banks of the State totaled $20,718,800, of which $7,907,814, or 38.2 per cent, was actually used

Denmark to Pay On External Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Denmark will maintain its record in serving its external loan despite German control of the nation, announcement by the National City Bank indicated.

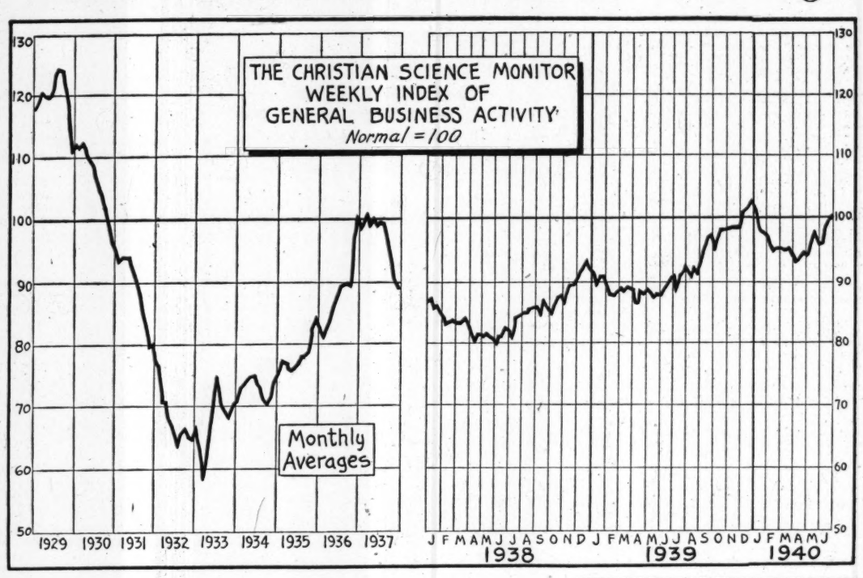
The bank said funds were received for payment of the July 1 coupons on Kingdom of Denmark 20-year 6 per cent bonds of 1942 and that license was obtained to disburse these funds up to July 10 in accordance with a presidential decree affecting such payments. Bonds of the issue have been outstanding in the amount of $30,000,000 since early 1922.

LOANS
in larger amounts arranged PRIVATELY wit banks at TOTAL annual cost as low as
1¼% on Securities
2% on Life Insurance
Based on Size, Maturity, and Collateral. No amortization or cash balance required.
COLLATERAL DISCOUNT CORP.
Graybar Building, New York City

Accounts opened on or before July 10 earn full month's dividend. Insured up to $5,000
DIVIDEND EARNING DAYS
NEVER PAID LESS THAN
3½%
19 Milk St., Boston
HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS

it's BRINK IN BOSTON for SIGNS

Business Shows a Good Gain Over Year Ago



Monitor Index of Business Continues to Move Upward

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced slightly above the normal level during the week ended June 29 to 100.5 (prel.) and compares with 100 or normal for the previous week. A year ago on July 1, the index was 90.8.

The rise in the index was due to the increase in miscellaneous carloadings. This increase was sufficient to offset a slight decrease in bank debits outside New York City. Electric power production remained steady compared with the previous week.

Retail sales continued to show improvement with buying in preparation for the holiday highlighting consumer activity for the week. There is some indication that defense-swollen pay rolls are boosting the nation's buying power

The U. S. Department of Labor all commodity price index for the week remained at the same level of the previous week or 77.1 per cent of the 1926 average. This represents the lowest point reached since the first week in September of last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	June 29* 1940	June 22 1940	July 1 1933
Combined index	100.5	100	90.8
Bk debts outside NYC	98.8	99.2	88.4
Elec power production	103.4	103.4	97.7
Misc Carloadings	98.3	97.4	79.4

* Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To try to describe the movements of last week's stock market would be difficult because there weren't any. True, steels were soft and airplane manufacturing stocks registered some more new 1940 lows, but by and large there was nothing to report. There were neither price movements nor volume. This is in strange contrast to London, where prices continue to rise sharply with no obvious explanation except that a peace may be foreseen.

It was no wonder the market was quiet, because it is waiting on two important news events—the German attack on England, and the Democratic convention. On the outlook for Britain, whether win lose, or draw, Street opinion is pretty well divided. On whether Mr. Roosevelt will run again it is almost equally divided, with even money reported that he will refuse the nomination, and the odds in some cases running in favor of his refusal, while another current yarn is that he will accept only "for the duration" of the emergency, with Mr. Hull to take over thereafter. But most everybody here is certain that if Mr. Roosevelt doesn't run Mr. Willkie is as good as in already. After all he's only about two-thirds Republican anyway and the other third Democratic.

Season for a Rise

This incidentally, is the season for an upturn in the stock market, according to the pattern since 1920. In bull markets prices generally hit the year's low around the end of March and the highs around Labor Day, and in bear markets they generally hit the low near the end of June and have already made the high in March. Of course there's no sense to a seasonal swing in stock prices and no reason why even if prices have averaged to do this they will do it again but those are the figures.

Business seems just a shade better than holding its own. Scrap steel is still soft following the French collapse and the backing up of export scrap on the Atlantic seaboard but that's about the only bearish sign on the business horizon.

The holiday dip in steel operations from around 88 per cent down to round 75 per cent wasn't so bad; last year they dipped 15 points down to 38½ per cent. (Incidentally it's curious or significant tha steel operations a year ago were approximately half their present levels, yet the Dow-Jones industrials then were round 130 and now they're round 120.) Steel orders are now reported to have been running in mid-June at the rate of well over 100 per cent, and they're still coming in round 95 per cent, which is substantially over the present operating rate and indicates a pretty good backlog of orders must have been piling up in recent months.

Public Alert

So far, also, it still appears that current steel business is without benefit of any of the long-awaited national defense business. It seems to be private business getting its orders in before the armament orders begin to arrive.

Just as in the matter of the armament program the public seems to have been ahead of the nation's best thinkers on the matter of more planes and more taxes, so it seems ahead in the matter of business. Witness not only the accumulation of steel orders but the fact that retail automobile sales are picking up unexpectedly well for this season and contracts for individual residential construction continue at high levels some 10 per cent above last year and better than anything since the beginning of the previous decade.

And just as Washington seems only currently getting round to the idea that a real rearmament program must begin with the breaking of ground for new armament-making plants, so civilian business is rushing orders for new industrial construction, so that one of the construction papers reports that June industrial building awards were nearly at a 10-year high.

Second quarter earnings statements should begin to appear now and will show the effects of the business acceleration which began in April. However, the recovery started too late to show operations or profits averaging as high as the first quarter, for, business activity at the end of June had not yet recovered to the peak from which it began to slump in January.

However, while second-quarter earnings will therefore lag behind first-quarter they ought to show very sweet improvements over second-quarter earnings for 1939. An extreme instance of how an increased volume of business multiplies profits is beginning to appear in the earnings of the air transport companies, which have been doing about 60 per cent more business and earning about four times as much as in the first half of last year. Incidentally, these companies are also an extreme example of how an over-all war profits tax would hurt.

Wheat Prices Rise

Because they have been in a development period in recent years, results of which are now for the first time really showing up in earnings, a war profits tax imposed on the excess over previous years would hit them pretty hard.

On the other hand it wouldn't mean much to the oil industry, its earnings in 1936 and 1937 were quite munificent, but will not be so good this year on account of the loss of foreign business, the sad current inventory situation in gasoline, and the overproduction of crude consequent on Illinois' wide-open wells (now producing 500,000 barrels a day) which has forced Texas again to cut production.

Among the commodities, wheat had a rather nice run-up on crop scare news. The six private forecasters averaged a guess for July 1 that the spring wheat crop would run only 222,000,000 bushels, down about 17,000,000 from the previous government estimate, and since then the field reports have been getting drier. However, wheat can't rise very far now on drought reports; it's too late for them to seriously hurt the crop, and even the current estimates are still nearly 100,000,000 over our requirements for the year.

Evidence of how hard it would be for a real inflation of commodity prices to begin now was given last week in the response of tin and rubber to the new raw materials government procurement program. With RFC and private money the government will accumulate 75,000 tons of tin (nearly a year's supply) and 100,000 tons of rubber (about two months' supply). To make this available the International Tin Committee has agreed to expand its quota to 130 per cent, which is beyond world production capacity as a matter of fact, and the International Rubber Regulation Committee has expanded its quota for the current six months to 85 per cent, which is nearly capacity.

The response in the two markets was almost nil; there was a brief flurry in tin and no more. The official prices for these accumulations are 50 cents for tin and 18-20 cents for rubber, and the markets seem to be saying that this is just about what these commodities are worth now and for some time to come. Even the fear of Japanese aggression in the East Indies hasn't disturbed the two markets.

While commodities fail to rise, government and other high grade bonds fail to decline on new wars and rumors of wars. The tremendous new borrowing needs opened up by a prospective armament program to cost $5-$10,000,000,000 a year has totally failed to disturb the government bond market even though practically all this money will have to be borrowed. For the second quarter the New York banks show, as usual, greatly increased deposits and greatly increased cash, slightly increased holdings of governments and practically no increase in commercial loans. Either the times are temporarily out of joint or else most orthodox economic, banking, and financial canons are outmoded.

Service Forecasts Uptrend in Business Second Half of Year

Major business trend during the second half will be upward under the growing stimulus of U. S. armament spending, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its special mid-year appraisal report.

The Service points out that continuation of the war would accelerate the current recovery, while an early peace would probably bring a temporary letdown, the extent of which would depend on how soon it came. The defense program is gaining momentum, and the longer peace is deferred the more moderate will be the repercussions from cessation of foreign war orders. Regardless of possible near-term interruptions, however, the nation is entering an extended period of intense production activity.

Other forecasts covered by the special Report include:

Industrial Production: Should average about 10 per cent above 1939 for the full year regardless of European developments. Emphasis will be on war materials, but consumer lines will also benefit from rising employment and payrolls.

Commodity Prices: Longer-term trend is still upward. Continuation of war would accelerate rise later in the year. Peace would lessen demand for war materials, but stimulate call for other items. No "wild inflation" of prices is in prospect.

Retail Trade: Full-year dollar volume should average 8-10 per cent above 1939. Urban trade will improve more than rural, but latter will be bolstered this summer and fall by record federal benefit payments.

Steel: Continued war will lift 1940 output close to 20 per cent above 1939. Early peace would be unsettling temporarily. Second-half operations should average around 85 per cent of capacity, bringing full-year average to 75-80 per cent against 61 per cent in 1939.

Building: Residential and industrial will continue to hold above a year ago. Public works will show little change; utility contracts should pick up somewhat.

Automobiles: Earlier forecast of about 4¼ million cars and trucks this year still looks about right. This will be 15 per cent gain over 1939. New car stocks, although large, are not excessive relative to sales. Industry will benefit from armament work and increased military truck orders.

Canada Restricts Exchange

OTTAWA (CP)—The Foreign Exchange Control Board has issued instructions to the chartered banks that all applications for foreign exchange for travel purposes be referred to the board. In the past the banks could issue exchange up to $1,000 without asking the board's permission.

Steel Output Off 14 Points To 75 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations in the United States felt the brunt of the July 4 holiday and declined 14 points to 75 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"However," continues the report, "rebound is expected this week to the level of the preceding week, slightly less than 90 per cent. In fact some producers resumed at the high rate on Friday, in effort to meet delivery requirements and to make progress against the mounting order backlog now accumulating. Some small buying for defense purposes is being done but full weight of such requirements is still in the future.

Building Up Inventories

"Many steel cosumers are seeking to increase inventories to furnish a supply in case priorities are put into effect. Deliveries in some products, notably bars, are falling several weeks behind. Most low-priced sheets bought last spring have been delivered and this makes way for new demand which is heavy.

"June pig iron output was 3,813,092 net tons, an increase of 9 per cent over 3,497,157 tons in May and was the highest total since January, when 4,024,556 tons were made.

"Automotive production is feeling the seasonal effect more sharply, production last week dropping to 51,975 units from 87,550 the previous week, a sharper shrinkage than has been registered for some time. However, output still is well above the comparable week last year, when 42,784 cars were made.

"Iron ore shipments from upper lake ports in June totaled 9,525,494 gross tons, an increase of 3,952,496 tons over the corresponding month last year. Cumulative tonnage to July 1 aggregated 17,268,690 tons, compared with 9,231,249 tons to the same date last year. This is a gain of 8,037,441 tons, 87 per cent.

"Placing of 7,575 freight cars in June indicated the new interest taken by the carriers in providing for expected transportation activity. June placements were the largest for any month since April, 1937, except for September and October, 1939."

All Districts Lower

All districts participated in the loss of production, due to Fourth of July shutdowns, though not in equal degree. The 14-point loss to 75 per cent of capacity was normal as compared with other years. Chicago dropped 15 points to 77 per cent, Birmingham 17 points to 71 per cent, Cincinnati 27 points to 54 per cent, St. Louis 18½ points to 52, Detroit 13 points to 79, Cleveland 16½ points to 69, Pittsburgh 18 points to 64; Wheeling 15 points to 75, New England 5 points to 80, Buffalo 18 points to 74, Eastern Pennsylvania 11 points to 72 and Youngstown 10 points to 70.

In absence of general buying scrap shows weakness and supply appears adequate to meet demands, prices yielding further in some instances and remaining nominal in others. The composite of steelworks scrap declined 21 cents further last week, to $18.83 and the iron and steel composite yielded 4 cents to $37.72 because of scrap changes. The finished steel composite was unchanged at $56.60.

Increase in World Tin Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFORD, England — The Statistical Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council at The Hague has ceased to function since the invasion of Holland, and the Monthly Statistical Bulletin for May did not appear, but publication has been resumed with an abridged edition which is being issued from the Council's Head Office at Greenford, Middlesex, England, to all subscribers. This abridged Bulletin is intended to be used in conjunction with the April 1940 issue.

World production of tin in May 1940 is estimated at 17,300 tons, against 13,500 tons in the previous month. The total production in the five months of the current year was approximately 83,100 tons, compared to 55,700 tons in the corresponding period of 1939.

It is impossible in present circumstances to make reliable estimates of world tin consumption, as statistics for many countries are no longer available.

Tin consumption in the United Kingdom totalled 9,695 tons in the first four months of 1940, against 6,680 tons in the first four months of 1939, showing an increase of 45 per cent. Deliveries of tin to United States' consumers totalled 41,384 tons in the first five months of 1940, compared to 25,075 tons in the corresponding period of 1939, representing an increase of 65 per cent.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and Straits carry-over (but not including European carry-over) were 40,783 tons at the end of May 1940, compared to 40,680 tons at the end of April and 39,519 tons a year previously.

Mead Hits Indictment

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio (AP)—George H. Mead, President of the Mead Corporation, described as "perfectly ridiculous" the indictment of the American Pulpwood Association and 12 corporations on charges of conspiracy to violate the wage-hour act.

Toronto Exchange Closing

TORONTO (CP)—The Toronto Stock Exchange will observe Dominion Day on Monday July 1 and the exchange will remain closed.

Most Materials for Defense Found in Western Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 8—A survey of basic material still imported by the United States, accomplished by the American Chemical Society discloses that large quantities of manganese, Chromium, tungsten, antimony, vanadium, mercury, nickel, cobalt and tin are required.

"Nearly 500,000 long tons of manganese were imported by the United States in 1938, the latest year for which figures are available," says the Society. "Most of this came from Russia, the Gold Coast of Africa and Cuba. In the United States, about one tenth of that amount was produced.

Mercury From California

"We now produce nearly half of our total mercury requirements in California and Oregon and import the remainder from Spain and Italy. Nickel and cobalt come from Canada. Tin we procure principally from British Malaya, although some is received from Alaska, the East Indies, and Bolivia."

Rubber, hemp, silk, wool, and bauxite are other importations described as strategic. "That developments within our borders are going ahead in a vigorous fashion is attested by the claim that it may be possible to use our low-grade manganese ores by electro-deposition from sulfate solutions and by the fact that the Bureau of Mines is working on a process for concentrating the tin ore deposits in the Black Hills," it is stated. "It can be recalled how negligible was our potash production 25 years ago. Today the picture has changed vastly for we are producing half our needs of this commodity.

"Nearly all of our needs in chromium, 350,000 tons, came from Southern Rhodesia, Turkey, Cuba, and New Caledonia. Less than 1,000 tons was produced in the United States. We are in a different position for tungsten in that we produce about half of our requirements. At present we import tungsten mainly from China, South Africa, British Malaya, and a smaller amount from Mexico. Large deposits of tungsten ore occur in Turkey.

Vanadium From Peru

"Although China is one of the chief producers of antimony, we imported from several other countries as well. The list includes Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, and Peru. Peru furnishes us with all of our imported vanadium, about half of our requirements. The states of Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah contain important sources of this metal.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Government's move to accumulate strategic metals brought comment from experts that nearly every kind needed in defense and industry exists in this hemisphere or can be replaced by satisfactory substitutes.

Costs of using substitutes are sometimes much greater than materiales they replace, however.

William H. Eisenman, secretary of the American Society for Metals, cited tungsten—important in steel making and the manufacture of electrical products—as an example. It can be replaced largely by molybdenum, monopolized by the United States.

Manganese, also used in steel manufacture, has been imported mostly from South Africa and Russia. But the United States could obtain sufficient quantities from large deposits in Cuba and South America.

Magnesium Supply Ample

Mercury also was mentioned by Mr. Eisenman. It has been imported from Spain and Italy, yet could be produced in this country from charcoal and mercury sulphid. At present high prices, domestic production is certain to rise, Mr. Eisenman said.

Dr. Zay Jeffries, former president of the society, said magnesium, now used in airplane alloys, is unlimited in raw form. One chemical company removes it from brines of Michigan salt beds.

Dr. Jeffries noted too that stainless steel—heavier than aluminum alloys but stronger—is being used in greater quantities in airplanes.

E. E. Thum, editor of "Metal Progress," journal of the metals society, said the typical airplane today uses aluminum and other non-ferrous alloys, stainless steel, and other steels containing carbon, molybdenum, nickel, chromium and vanadium.

Experiments with a plane using stainless steel for everything except wing and tail surfaces have been successful, he said.

Redemption Rate On Corn Reduced To 58c a Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that farmers may redeem at 58 cents a bushel 1937- and 1938-grown corn stored on farms under government price-supporting loans. Redemption must be made by Oct. 1.

Previously, the redemption rate was about 67 cents, including the initial loan of 57 cents and accrued interest and other charges.

Officials said reduction of the redemption rate was made to encourage farmers to take old corn out of storage for current feeding operations and to retain newer grain under loan.

Until July 5, it was possible for farmers to redeem 1939 corn much more cheaply than older grain.

The department said about 15,000,000 bushels of 1937 corn and about 135,000,000 bushels of 1938 grain were resealed on farms under corn loan extensions last fall.

Farmers who redeem old corn will be allowed 7 cents a bushel for storage for the 1939-40 season, provided certain allowance was not made to them for constructing additional storage facilities at the time they extended their loans last fall.

Penn. Road Plans To Buy Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $7,995,000 of 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment costing $9,993,750.

The Pennsylvania proposes to buy 2,545 freight cars, 8 passenger cars, 25 steam locomotive tenders, and 2 steam passenger locomotives and tenders.

The freight cars will be built in its own shops and the passenger cars will be built by the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company. It has not been determined who will make the locomotives.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FRENCH woman, graduate from Paris Sorbonne, wishes to tutor; special method for perfect pronunciation. Write Box D-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Canadian Exports Increase Sharply In Month of May

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada had a favorable balance of trade in May of $10,226,810 compared with an unfavorable balance of $1,286,841 in April and a favorable balance of $7,816,320 in May, 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Domestic exports in May totalled $109,852,709 compared with $83,565,008 in April and $79,931,869 in May, 1939, and imports $100,536,837 compared with $85,979,519 in April and $72,957,808 a year ago.

Thus Canada's external trade totalled $211,300,484 in May in comparison with $170,672,197 the previous month and $153,731,936 in May, 1939.

Hudson Sales Rise

DETROIT (AP)—Hudson Motor Car Company reported its retail sales for June numbered 7,824 units, an increase of 57 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Share with girl 3-room apartment. August, September; $20 mo. 1504 Park Rd. N. W. Tel. Hob. 9768

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PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment. Address MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Metz Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $27. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, Me.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY GRAND. Ebony case; nice tone used; suitable for music lover; only $175. Baldwin Pianos, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Chauffeur-Houseman—Excellent references; colored. Call Com. 1734, Boston.

YOUNG MAN—(24) 2 years college; 4 years insurance, property management; stenography; drive car; tall, good appearance. Write Box J-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MATURE, cultured woman, homemaker, horticulturist, caretaker; will travel anywhere. Box P-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED Nurse, efficient attendant or companion; free to travel; drive car. Box B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TAILORING

FINE suits and coats, prices very reasonable; ladies' and gentlemen's tailoring, alterations, cleaning and pressing. GRAVAS, 698 Elm, Manchester, N. H.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, South Chatham—Beach cottage, sleeps 8, 2 baths, fireplace, G. E. Ref., gas range; available July 6 to 20, Aug. 17 to end of season. Phone Molt, Worcester 3-1905; Boston, Cap. 8100.

Reserve Finds Business Still Rising in June

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Industrial production swung sharply upward during May and the first half of June, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

Its seasonally adjusted index rose three points to 105 in May, due chiefly to increased activity of steel and woolen mills.

Prices did not follow the production trend, however, fluctuating near the low levels reached after a sharp decline in mid-May. Consumer purchasing of commodities was about the same as earlier in the year, the board said.

Building Level High

The Reserve Board said that private residential contracts were at the highest level in 10 years, factory construction was well above a year ago, department store sales increased considerably in June after a May decline, freight traffic was higher, and non-durable manufactures activity generally showed little change from April to May.

The Commerce Department said that the business upswing engendered by the defense program had gathered momentum during June, with possibilities of greater speed.

Recovery broadened and showed signs of increasing strength, Secretary Harry Hopkins said in a statement.

He noted a firming of commodity prices, improvement of consumer buying and expansion of business purchasing, but commented that because of low farm prices and curtailment of export markets "it cannot be said that domestic business is as yet wholly secure against European developments in the near future."

Inventories Not Over-Heavy

The accumulation of some inventories was not dangerous, he said, since there appeared little likelihood of a repetition of the year-end downswing which resulted from the September-October buying spurt.

Explaining that the upswing last fall was based upon a possible export demand which was not fulfilled, he added:

"In the present situation, apart from the fact that the volume of new orders has increased much more moderately, the basic demand arising from the national defense program is likely to require an expansion in the volume of production even beyond present expectations.

"Should there be moderate inventory accumulation, therefore, to meet requirements that will arise when full demands for defense requirements reach the market, it should not be a serious factor."

The Secretary called attention to a broadened buying movement in June, which extended to nondurable goods; indications of further rise in freight traffic; continued activity in the construction industry, and considerable interest in plant expansion.

Frank Again Heads SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jerome N. Frank has been re-elected chairman of the Securities Commission by unanimous vote of the other four commissioners. Mr. Frank became chairman a year ago. His new term will expire June 30, 1941.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 9878 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 810 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS-ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
one METropolitan 9611

Letter Writer Service
907 15th Street, N. W. Room 403 Washington, D. C.
Personalized Letters, Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing
Prompt and Courteous Service National 4067

Insurance
HOME AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS FIRE THEFT COMPENSATION
Patronize Monitor Advertisers!
PAUL D. CRANDALL
—REALTOR—
Tower Building, Washington D. C.
District 9246

Maine

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

Stokol--Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

KENNEBUNK

B. F. EMERY CO.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Coal and Coke
Range and Fuel Oil
Building Cement
Prompt Service
SUMMER STREET TEL. 100

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT Oil BURNER. Complete Heating Plants
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3250

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

BAR HARBOR
TOPCOATS
$9.95
Lightweight summer coats of De-Land's wool. Beautifully lined in matching rayon. The coat for every use everywhere you go. In white, navy and colors for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

TRADE IN YOUR CAMERA
- For liberal allowance toward a new movie or "still" camera. Ask us for estimates and full information.

BICKNELL Photo Service
18 PREBLE STREET • PORTLAND

Dependable Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT
KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

Summer-day CLOTHES
Un-fussy . . . in the easy-going spirit of summer!
HARRY G. EMMONS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Everything for Summer Comfort
BROWN & BATCHELDER
Concord Clothiers

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
SHELL
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu-Way Cleaning
8 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

DAERIS AIR-CONDITION RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
3 Meals a Day Served
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream. Made from the best cream obtainable
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

Beautiful Summer Dresses
Hats and Accessories
Are Waiting for You at
MICHEL'S
TEL. 764-M MORRILL BLDG.

HANNON'S RESTAURANT

412 Central Ave.
Tel. 383-M

TEL. 4 0 3 American DYE HOUSE INC. TEL. 4 0 3
CLEANERS DOVER, N.H.
Put Your Cleaning in Expert Hands

UNBEATABLE VALUES IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES
at
The Service Shop, Inc.
Room 6, Morrill Bldg. Dover, N. H.
Varrell Block, York Harbor, Maine
Helen Wiggin Emery, Prop.

A Full Line of
SUMMER SHOES
now at
H. E. Hughes Shoe Store
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 338
Walk-Over for Men and Women
Vitality and Treadeasy for Women
Latest models

GOFFSTOWN

Take supper home ready to eat!
Salads, Cold Cuts, Fruit, Bakeries and Cold Drinks
GEORGE E. OFFUTT

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
637 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Bay State Paints, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils, Fishing Licenses Issued

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For a Real Treat
Shop at Hoitt's
Our Friendly Doorway leads you into a fair land of beautiful, unusual and real quality
FURNITURE
C. A. Hoitt Co.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

BIG SUMMER STOCKS
There is no summer slackening at Leavitt's. We've bought big stocks of everything and made many extra special purchases so that you can find complete summer stocks of new things for yourself, your family and your home—at big savings.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

To Cook in a Jiffy

Tender, Juicy
STEAKS
Cold Cuts, Salads, Bakeries, Cold Drinks
R. HECKER & CO.
191 Douglas St. Phone 2130

Repairing—
Parking Day and Night
Monthly Storage
Gas, Oil and Greasing
A better grade of Used Cars sold with guarantee.
Gale Motor Company
148 HANOVER STREET

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 687

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

NU BLUE SUNOCO
Truly New! in the way it's made! in the way it performs! Test a tankful!
Talford's Service Station
Two Stations
Elm and Langdon and Granite and Turner

STILL TIME TO SAVE $2 and $3
LAY-AWAY SALE
Special Values
Kenwood Chevron Blankets
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Gelinas CLEANERS
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door.
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOTH ROAD

New Beauty for You
The Permanent which gives perfect foundation for your coiffures — No Heat.
Broderick Hair Shop
86 MANCHESTER STREET

NASHUA

A FAVORITE SUMMER DESSERT

Fresh Fruit Specials
Ashley's Ice Cream
Tel. 950 We Deliver

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

J. R. Lorah & Co.
DRUG STORE
Bellevue Avenue
FABERGE' COLOGNE
WOODHUE—STRAWHAT
APHRODISIA—TIGRESS

LADIES'
Shoes—Hats—Hosiery—Handbags
HENRY'S
HENRY G. MINSENBERGER
22 Washington Sq. Phones 298-W 298-J

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

M. E. PARKER & BRO.

Choice Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
"We Handle Birds Eye Frosted Foods"
Phones 212 and 213 713 King St.

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
NEW
Summer Apparel
For Children

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT —
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

HARDWARE
for Every Purpose
Roanoke Hardware Company
Dial 6246
109 W. Campbell Avenue
and 218 W. Salem Avenue

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
JOSEPH SPIGELS
for
Ladies' lovely Summer dresses and accessories
Also everything new in sport wear and bathing togs.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Summer's Fun Has Just Begun
Summerize your wardrobe now . . . let us aid you in selecting the correct apparel that's cool, comfortable and smart for summer fun.
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Ave. Phone 2101

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Ave.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S.

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Great Record Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

H. G. LANGFORD
LIMITED
211 Bank Street
JEWELLER
Fine Quality Diamonds
English Sheffield
Gruen Watches
COR. BANK AND NEPEAN TEL. 2-4421

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 1-1008

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed. Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

901 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ACME FARMERS MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
136 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperence

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO
Specializing in Half Size
DRESSES and COATS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

Your Furs Need Our
MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance and Expert Care
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
1193 Phillips Square Belair 3466
Over 15 Years at This Same Address

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of New Designs and We ves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from 3.95 to 9.00

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box RCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages; week-ends a speciality. 20, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359

DRESSMAKING

LADIES' own materials made up. Remodelling a speciality. Mrs. Marriott, 4, Newark Way, Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

FURNISHED ROOM wanted (own divan) for lady, in exchange light services. London district. Box W-1152, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service, air raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £315—£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, Honor Oak Park—Unfurnished semi-detached villa; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, bathroom, etc.; electric light; rent £60 per annum. Box W-1582 BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 85 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON, RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 74, Inverness Ter., W. 2—Attractive bed-sitting rooms; H. and C. basins; meals optional; minute Hyde Park, buses, tubes. BAY 5627.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES—Shorthand typewriting; translations; staff; confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, Ltd., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 5.—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earl's Court. FRO. 1863.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Ken. 4740. Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly, from 6/6, weekly from 30/- inc. breakfast.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR Repair Specialist. J. Evans, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM: 3581.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE TAILORS
Naval, Military and Civil for the very best at moderate prices.
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187.

TO LET

LONDON—Unfurnished house and studio in Gunter Grove, Chelsea, 8 rooms, 2 baths, and detached studio, 20 x 24 feet. Permission would be given to let one flat. Apartments are almost self contained, separate entrances, E. L. separated. Much redecoration has been done recently. Rent £150 exclusive or offer. Box W-37, BCM/CSM, London.

GODALMING, Surrey—Centrally located in old world street; attractive shop with modernised living accommodation; rent £75 p. a. exclusive. Apply RYAN 231, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
London, Flaxman 3747

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
28 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
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Did You Ever Wonder

How a Planet Can Be "Discovered" Before It Is Seen?

Uranus, the planet beyond Saturn, was discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781. Astronomers then began computing orbits for the new planet.

They knew that if Uranus were the only planet, its orbit would be an ellipse with the sun at the focus. But, because of the presence of other planets in the solar system, each exerting a certain amount of gravitational attraction, the orbit consequently is twisted somewhat out of shape.

However, subsequent observations of the movements of Uranus failed to agree with the orbits computed by the astronomers. It then was suspected that there must be still another undiscovered planet beyond Uranus, the attraction of which threw Uranus alternately before and behind its computed position in its orbit.

In 1845 a young Englishman by the name of Adams computed an orbit and position for the unknown and so far unseen planet. He sent word to the astronomer at Greenwich to search for the planet at a certain definite position in the sky. The planet was not then found because stellar photography was not yet known and star maps had to be drawn from observations. It took considerable time to make successive maps that would show the motion relative to the stars that would identify the new celestial body as a planet.

Another astronomer, the Frenchman Leverrier, also worked out the new planet's orbit and sent its position to the astronomer Galle in Berlin in 1846. Galle had a new star chart of that particular region of the sky and promptly found the new planet at a point less than 1 degree from the exact spot indicated by Leverrier's calculations.

The discovery of Neptune, based simply on the observed discrepancies of the orbit of Uranus, is considered to be a great triumph for mathematics and for Newton's law of gravitation which made the computation possible. In recent years a similar but much more involved and difficult computation resulted in the discovery of still another planet beyond Neptune—the planet Pluto.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. Berwick-on-Tweed?
2. Wyandotte Cave?
3. Caledonia?
4. The Green Mountains?
5. A Maori?
6. Culebra Cut?
7. The Hawkeye State?
8. La Brabançonne sung as a national anthem?
9. Lake Sunapee?
10. Bolivia?

(Answers Appear on this page)

Party Fun

Fan Race

Each player needs a 4-inch square of tissue paper and a fan. At one end of the room place two bookends or other solid objects about two feet apart. The players line up at the other end of the room and try to fan their squares across the room and between the goal posts. You can fan another square away from the goal, too, before it goes through the posts. The first one to fan his paper through the goal wins.

Balloons may be used in place of the tissue paper, and the players may blow the balloons across the goal line.—LaVerne S., Minneapolis.

Manly Manners

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G & C. Merriam Company.

Cantu, Vice-Admiral Guiseppi (jo͞o-zĕp′-pä kän-to͞o′) —Italian Commissioner General to the New York World's Fair.

de Gaulle, Gen. Charles (shärl′ dĕ gōl′) — Former member of Reynaud's Cabinet, who is organizing a French refugee government.

Doerr, Bobby (dûr) — Second baseman for the Boston Red Sox.

Gorelchin, Nicholas (gŭ-rĕl′-chĭn) — Soviet Ambassador to Italy, lately returned to Rome after a prolonged absence.

Langmann, Otto (ô′-tō läng′-män)—German Minister to Uruguay.

Le Creusot (lĕ krû′-zō′)—Great armament center of France, fallen to Germany.

Pavolini, Alessandro (ä′-lås-sän′-drô pä′-vô-lē′-nē) — Italy's Propaganda Minister.

Philoff, Bogdan (bôg′-dän fĭ′-lôf)—Premier of Bulgaria.

van Starckenborgh-Stachouwer, Jkr. Dr. Tjarda (chär′-dä vän stär′-kĕm-bôrĸ-stä′-kou-wĕr)—Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies.

Yaltchin, Hussein Djahid (hü′-sän′ jä′-hēd′ yäl′-chēn′) —Newspaper writer of Turkey, generally regarded as a government spokesman.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bessarabia (bĕs′-ə-rā′-bĭ-ə) —Province in eastern Rumania now ceded to Russia.

Compiègne (kôN′-pyĕN′-y′) —French town where the World War armistice was signed and where Hitler recently dictated the terms of the French armistice.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Ira M. Carroll Beverly Hills, Calif.

'My, What a Big World!'

This baby bird, still a bit wobbly on its legs, calmly scrutinized the photographer while the picture was being taken

A Verse for Today . . .

Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the LORD. — Ps. 31:24.

Moral Purpose

"No machinery and no plan is worth formulating, unless it is enthused with a moral purpose which will transcend all else."—Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary, Church Peace Union.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Large checks, says a style-for-men note, are favored by our campus dressers. And should, of course, be gratefully acknowledged.

Detroit News: A new necktie, made of a glass fiber, can be cleaned in an instant with a damp cloth. This, of course, will be included in the courtesy service at the filling stations, we're afraid.

Humorist: A wealthy South African has given several square miles of open country to his daughter-in-law. He is a man, we understand, who always makes his presents veldt.

Daily Quotation

NO thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable. —LAUDER.

Good Unites

"It is the things that unite men rather than the things that divide men that allow us to organize the generous impulses of mankind toward constructive and humanitarian action."—John G. Winant.

In Lighter Vein

Eat First

"Honey, you know we are dining with the McTavishes this evening."

"All right, let's have dinner and be on our way."—Driller.

Less the Better

A teacher was explaining fractions to her class.

"Now, John," she said, "which would you rather have, one-fourth of a gooseberry pie or one-half of a gooseberry pie?"

"One fourth," replied Johnny.

"Tell us why," answered the teacher, somewhat chagrined.

"Because I don't like gooseberry pie," was the answer.—Grit.

Forlorn Hope

The Colonel over the telephone ordered that one of the unit cars should be sent round to him at once.

"Sorry, sir," replied the N. C. O. "The Major is out in the Vauxhall, the Adjutant has the Bentley, and the Quartermaster has borrowed your bicycle."

When the Colonel had recovered his breath, he shouted:

"Find my batman, and if he's not wearing my boots, I'll walk!"—Tatler.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A seaport town in northeastern England.
2. It is in Crawford County, Indiana; one of the world's largest caverns, with five floors and 23 miles of explored passageways.
3. The ancient name for Scotland.
4. A range running north and south through the state of Vermont.
5. A Polynesian native of New Zealand.
6. A passage made in the course of constructing the Panama Canal, about 10 miles from the city of Panama; 8 miles long.
7. Iowa.
8. Belgium; written during the revolution of 1830 when she obtained her freedom.
9. A beautiful lake in southwestern New Hampshire; its name appears on maps published in Paris and London in 1750.
10. A republic in South America.

Little Chauncey

"Guess what followed me home today, mater?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Slum Refugees

Montclair, N. J.

This is the story of a woman, not rich in material wealth, but whose rich sympathy for and understanding of those children who are growing up in unhappy environments has led her, during recent years, to include, with her own family of three children, three other children.

One, a girl of about twelve years, taken from the slums of a city, was of a sullen nature and had been brought up in a home where there was constant unhappiness. She stayed in her new home for seven years, lost all of her trying characteristics, won the Eagle medal of a Girl Scout, and is now happily married and in a home of her own.

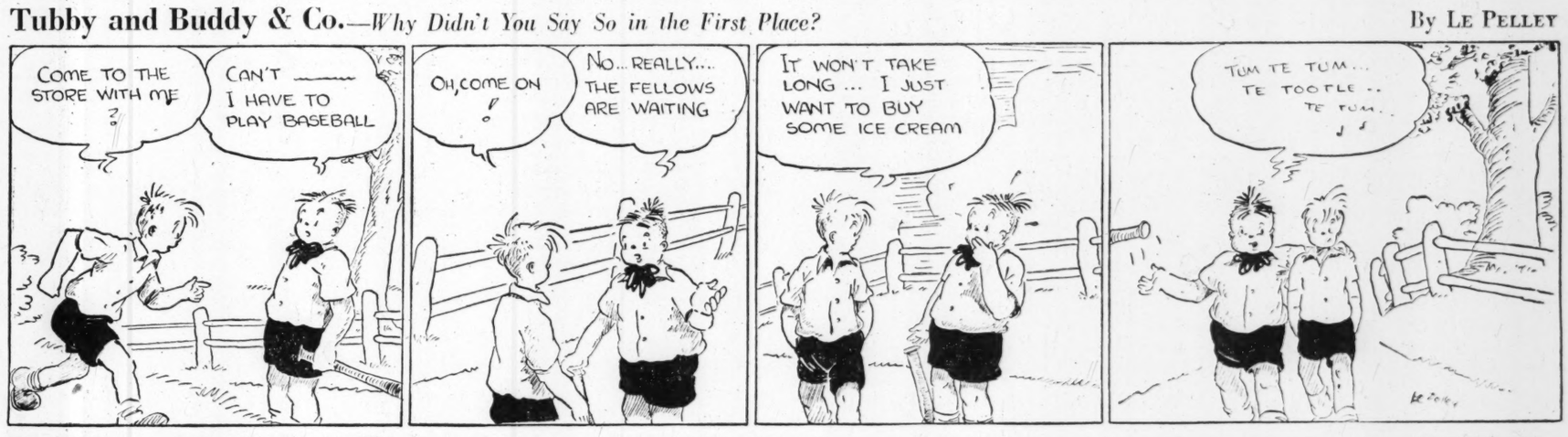
The second, a boy nine years of age, came from the coal mine area in Pennsylvania where many of the mines were closed and consequently extreme poverty prevailed. This youngster was underfed, undisciplined, and needed a happy home life. The sympathetic mother took him for a week's visit to her summer home, and at the end of that time he begged her to keep him, promising to be good and obedient. This boy became a good athlete and musician. He qualified as school pianist after three months' instruction on the piano. Later on he became an Eagle Scout and was elected by the Scouts themselves as their representative in Washington when representatives were sent there from all over the world. He was also elected President of the Church's Young People's Society. He later won a scholarship for the college where he is now located.

The third child was also a boy and has been there in his new environment for about two years. When taken into this home he was wearing iron braces which have since been discarded, and he is now able to walk, swim and dive and learned to sail an 18-foot catboat, ride a pony, and is holding his own in his studies in a public school.

A household so lovingly shared is certainly a true type of home.

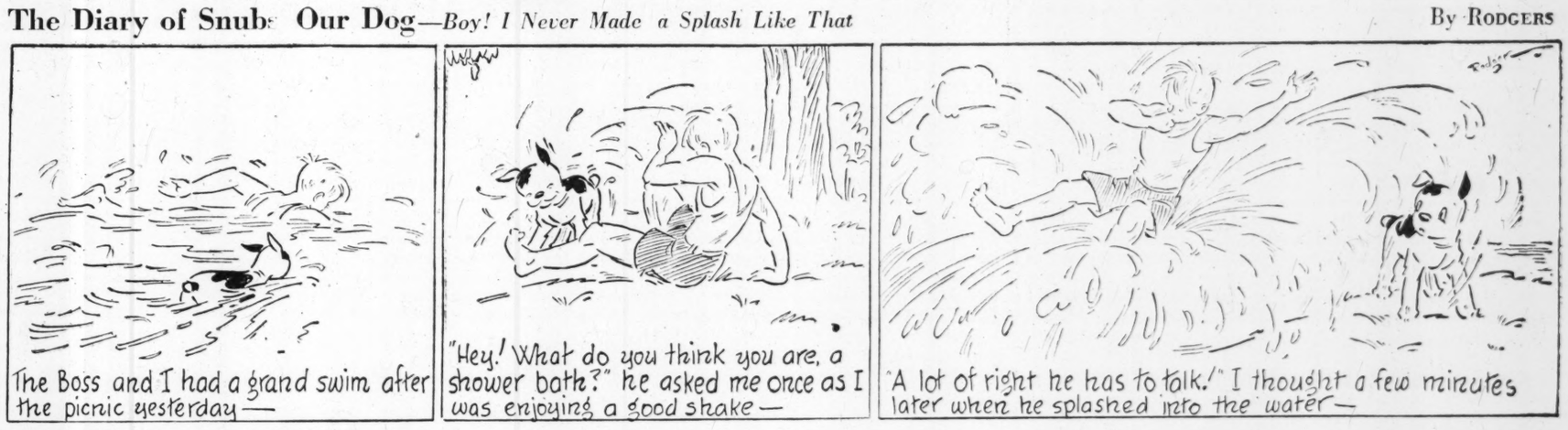
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Why Didn't You Say So in the First Place?*

By LE PELLEY


COME TO THE STORE WITH ME ?
CAN'T — I HAVE TO PLAY BASEBALL
OH, COME ON !
NO... REALLY... THE FELLOWS ARE WAITING
IT WON'T TAKE LONG ... I JUST WANT TO BUY SOME ICE CREAM
TUM TE TUM... TE TOOTLE.. TE TUM..

The Diary of Snub: Our Dog—*Boy! I Never Made a Splash Like That*

By RODGERS


The Boss and I had a grand swim after the picnic yesterday—
"Hey! What do you think you are, a shower bath?" he asked me once as I was enjoying a good shake—
"A lot of right he has to talk!" I thought a few minutes later when he splashed into the water—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Wet Spell*

By THE HAGERS

I WATCHED MY SPRINKLER TURN AROUND AND SCATTER DROPS ACROSS THE GROUND.
IN GRACEFUL LOOPS THAT ROSE AND FELL, IT SEEMED TO WEAVE A MAGIC SPELL.
ITS SUMMONS I COULD NOT RESIST, SO IN I FLUTTERED THROUGH THE MIST.
"WHY, WADDLES! HAVING FUN?" WHAT LUCK! THERE WATCHING ME STOOD LILLY DUCK!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Third Term vs. Democracy

This newspaper believes that the custom of limiting Presidents of the United States to two terms in office is a bulwark of American democracy. We believe that a fundamental concept of self-government is involved. To us this is so vital that we believe it should override the usual considerations of policy, personality or party. To us it is so basic that we find it difficult to conceive of circumstances in which we could support a third term for a President of the United States.

Some months ago we expressed the hope that President Roosevelt would refuse a third term. We did this despite our strong agreement with the main views of the President on foreign policy. We did it because we are convinced that the Government of the United States, including its foreign policy, can and should be beyond determination by one man. We believe the basic direction of policy can and will be set by the American people.

Democracies have still much to learn about the voice of the people. Vox populi, vox Dei is still to be proved. It will be proved when the people learn to seek and act on divine guidance. The religious concept developed by the Puritans which largely underlies modern democracy held men to be capable of self-government because they were sons of God, capable of knowing and doing His will, of expressing His attributes of intelligence, truth, courage, and love. That is the ground for our trust in democracy.

In times of trouble particularly the American people have shown themselves capable of rising to the necessary level. We believe that in the present emergency they will lay aside the special interests and selfish politics which have endangered democracy. We believe they will take charge of their Government and direct it better than any man. We believe that in so far as leaders are required to express their purpose they will raise up those leaders even as they have in the past.

Thomas Jefferson, outstanding in his faith in the people, helped to establish the no-third-term precedent. And after four Presidents had followed it he observed that the people had in some measure made it their own, and believed that "the principle is salutary." Many times popular support for the rule has been displayed. More than once the people have proved they were not afraid to change horses in the middle of the stream.

But the feeling has never been crystallized in law, even as the feeling against packing the Supreme Court has not. Indeed, men have changed their views, according to the times or the party concerned. At times many citizens have thought that a certain President was indispensable. Often they have forgotten that the Nation had managed very well before without that individual. But always it has been discovered that no man is indispensable.

This main argument put forward at various times for a third term is the very best argument against it—if we believe in democracy. For the thought of indispensability arises consciously or unconsciously from a distrust in the people. It rejects the very groundwork of self-government

There are sound instincts behind the no-third-term rule. This "principle is salutary." And it is in the keeping of the people. No President can himself overthrow it. The real danger is that the people will fail to discern its essential relationship to self-government. We hope that the people, perceiving how contrary the belief in personality is to democracy, how easily it could develop into demand for personal rule, will not leave support of this bulwark of the American system to the personal decision of any President.

What Price "Reprisal"?

"In reprisal" for losses sustained by the French fleet when parts of it refused British terms designed to keep it out of German and Italian hands, French airplanes are reported to have helped in attacks on British Gibraltar. Possibly such engagements will sicken Frenchmen as much as the engagements between British and French warships saddened the British Government and people.

Surely the French are logical enough to appreciate the inevitability of the British naval action, since this was necessary to preserve Britain's superiority over its—and France's—enemies in the one department in which Britain is overwhelmingly superior. Surely the French have had—in company with the British—sufficient experience with the promises of the Axis dictators to evaluate accurately their promises not to use the French Navy against Britain.

For the moment it is only to be expected that relations between France and Britain will be clouded by these strange and tragic events. Those relations may be further clouded by the actions and interpretations of a French "government" which seems ready to collaborate with forces that were the enemies of its country yesterday; and are today, and will be tomorrow.

What the people in France will hear of these events we cannot know. Perhaps under the new order there, which emerges ironically as part of the "new order" in Europe, they will hear as much of the truth as the peoples in dictatorships are permitted to hear. What will French people elsewhere, and friends of France everywhere, feel?

Whatever the misunderstandings between military staffs, whatever the recriminations as to the conduct of this or that part of the military campaign, the war is still being fought for the same cause for which battle was accepted by the free peoples of Britain and France. The cause remains what the French and the British peoples believed it to be at the outset. Britain still fights on that side. This is the fact that the unhappy occurrences at sea and now in the air only serve to emphasize. Where does France fight? With the bombers over Gibraltar, the bombers whose shadows have darkened the best of Europe, even Paris?

It cannot be. Only those leaders whom the feebleness of French defenses must have already discredited in most French eyes, only the same men who with equanimity could risk the use of France's Navy by France's foe against France's friend can now willingly risk France's future in a **"reprisal" against the inevitable.**

The Student Janitor

Janitors improve their work by going to college. This year's "Teachers College School Building Course" at Columbia University has brought back to the classroom, for the second time, twenty-four of the janitors of school buildings who took the training when given for the first time, last year.

One man, who considers a rise in salary a direct result of his academic work, says, "There are certain things you keep doing just because others have done them that way before you." Why should a janitor continue to tend a furnace, wax a floor, or wash a window in the same old way as all his predecessors if research has provided a more efficient way?

It is just as important to have the humbler tasks well performed as it is to have talent in music or painting or writing developed to the highest degree. It is laudably intelligent of educational institutions to help in restoring dignity to the so-called "unskilled" occupations. All types of labor are needed in this world, and it will be a happier place when workers awake to the joy that comes of doing the smallest task in the very best way conceivable.

"Won't You Sit Down?"

Mankind so often sits in a chair that anything to increase the comfort of this position is of wide interest and concern. Hitherto chairs have been made in rather a hit-or-miss way with relation to the sitter; for complete comfort nobody had got down to what, despite an uncomfortable suggestion, may be called the brass tacks.

This has now been done by W. E. Lay, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and L. C. Fisher, his research associate, at the University of Michigan. A machine has been invented to measure, locate, and record the relationships between chairs and people. It is for use in automobile building. But it would no doubt work as well for the home chair. An automobile seat has been evolved whose contour is said to "come within the full comfort range of more than 50 per cent of all the subjects tried." But therein seems to be revealed an insuperable obstacle to the universally perfect chair providing a full comfort range for anybody and everybody who might be asked to sit down on it.

Further study is indicated. A thoughtfully furnished home may sometime provide properly marked chairs for differently averaged callers. But the universally perfect chair seems rather to belong to the home furniture of Utopia.

What's He Going to Do About It?

Barnum Brought Me Over

Man Meets Elephant—XIX

In the natural history section of the Musée at Tours, France, stands a splendid specimen of the taxidermist's craft—a giant tusker elephant. Behind it lies the tale of a rogue that started considerable trouble and the hero who stopped him.

Incidentally, the sentiment which the public feels toward elephants is definitely not shared by the circus showman. As a matter of fact, it is highly probable that the first streaks of gray in his hair owe their origin to some unnerving encounter with the sudden moods of a "bad" bull which has just missed being disastrous. Elephants take fright at nothing at all—a mouse rustling in the straw or the flapping of the canvas sidewall may provoke a panic among the big fellows. Jittery elephant keepers don't last. This particular gladiatorial combat between George Conklin and one of his charges which provided the citizens of the sedate, pleasant town on the broad, winding Loire with a stirring, free al fresco spectacle was an exhibition of elephantine bad temper and the coolness of a man.

* * *

Fritz was a big bull, taller, though slightly less heavy, than the ever-lamented Jumbo. Male elephants in captivity grow grouchy with advancing years. Fritz's ill nature for some weeks had been climbing to the danger mark. Leading him back and forth daily from the loading-place to the circus lot, his keepers had been compelled to shackle him with heavy chains so that he could merely shuffle along. To a stout belly-band was attached another chain, fastened to a visor-like contraption harnessed around his massive forehead and neck. This was to prevent him from raising his head and curling his trunk as a prelude to making a charge. Carefully escorted by four keepers, Fritz was led well in advance of the rest of the herd and hurried nights back to the train cars as fast as his fettered legs would permit. His keepers were frankly relieved when they had him finally parked in his quarters in the elephant car. The menagerie tent was always struck as soon as the circus performance commenced in the Big Top, and loaded on the first of the four train sections to pull out of town.

On this evening in Tours the long menagerie was slowly making its way to the loading-place. Passing through a small park Fritz, who had shown a very surly disposition during the march, took a sudden and violent dislike to the landscape. There was an outrageous, ear-splitting trumpet roar of rage, and up rose the creature's head, tearing apart the harness like a piece of cardboard as his darting, snake-like trunk viciously proceeded to root up small trees and saplings and fling them about like a Jove hurling thunderbolts. Nothing his mahouts could do would quiet him. With wild malevolence glaring in his small, yellow-green eyes he lashed out with that mighty trunk at anyone who ventured near him. Shrill, exultant cries of triumph burst from him as he sped up this bedtime drama to a wild crescendo.

* * *

George Conklin, menagerie superintendent and veteran of many a skirmish with four-footed critters, always led the procession of animals in the daily trek to and fro. Flinging himself from his piebald mustang, he at once engaged in combat with Fritz. Although the maddened beast was too heavily fettered to run, he was still sufficiently free to make vicious passes at the old man, who was hard put to it to dodge these lunges. Pluckily, however, George stood his ground and each time that sinuous trunk lashed at him he jabbed his elephant hook into it, each blow bringing out appalling shrieks of fury from Fritz.

An immense crowd, of course, soon gathered to watch this epic fight between a man and a beast. It was not long before most of the population not at the circus was staring spellbound at this endurance struggle between a 170-pound human and several tons of pachyderm. Apparently they regarded it as just another thriller staged for their benefit by these Americans. An urgent S O S call from the circus men was rushed to the city garrison, and with courteous promptness the commanding officer sent a company of soldiers to the scene to keep the crowd from getting too near the combatants. At that, there were moments when the situation looked pretty perilous. Hobbled though he was, if Fritz had ever broken down the menagerie superintendent's guard and run amuck in that crowd of men, women and children, the results could have been unpleasant.

At last, under Conklin's persistent, stubborn thrusts with his hook, the big beast gradually became less and less violent. The cries of defiance petered out. The elephant keepers, badly scared but sticking to their jobs, grabbed each favorable opening to cast more chains around Fritz's legs and ankles. Finally they succeeded in throwing ropes round his belly by means of which he was suddenly thrown to the ground. Fritz took the count. An inch-and-a-quarter rope was passed round the big fellow's neck; fifty canvasmen took a running hitch on the other end and the huge mastodon, a few moments previously a hammering, frightening fury, now lay sprawling, inert.

When you go to Tours, visit the museum there and you will see Fritz, majestic but peaceful, and in front of him a small plaque bearing the inscription that this was a gift from the Grand Cirque Américain Barnum et Bailey.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(Continued on this page this day each week)

Willkie on Power

The sudden rise of Wendell Willkie has evoked a chorus of questions as to what he stands for. The best summation of his views is contained in an article in April Fortune Magazine which he called "We, the People, a Foundation for a Political Platform for Recovery." By permission of Fortune we are reprinting excerpts from this program.

Before coming to more specific issues it will be well to have a look at the general situation that confronts us—the people—today. Its central issue is our power, the people's power, political and economic. The characteristic of our age has been an enormous increase in the power of institutions too big for us to control; power that has been taken out of our hands; power that belongs to us as citizens of a Federal democracy. And we conceive that this power must be returned to us if we are to have any hope of resuming in the future the progress that we have made in the past.

It was, as Mr. Roosevelt has indicated, the Republicans who started the trend toward concentration of power. Beginning with the Civil War and gathering headway—chiefly under Republican administrations — until the end of the nineteen-twenties, there grew up a system of private monopolies and quasi monopolies, some beneficial, some ruthless, and all possessing enormous power. This system of industrial monopoly was fostered by a high-tariff policy reaching its apex in the Hawley-Smoot tariff in 1930. Under Republican auspices industrial and financial interests had the favored protection of government. Under Republican auspices, also, the enormous expansion of office space in Washington began.

But the New Deal's answer to this great increase in the power of private monopolies and quasi monopolies has been an even greater increase in the power of government. The New Deal, as we shall see, has extended government power far beyond the limits carefully worked out by the founders of our system. For the old American principle that government is a *liability* to be borne by the citizens for the sake of peace, order, and security, the New Deal has substituted the notion that government is an *asset* without which none of us can survive. With its commissioners, its economists, and its confidential advisers behind unmarked doors, all of whom have power (written *and* unwritten) over our enterprises, the New Deal has gone back to the concept of huge centralized government.

Yet the unhappy effects of *this* form of concentration of power are spread out before our eyes for all to see. About 10,000,000 of us are unemployed and destitute. Hundreds of thousands have lost their homes and wander this country like tramps with no place to go. Farm tenantry has increased, and in the cities young men go about begging for the right to earn an honest living. For the first time in American history we have heard serious talk about *classes* instead of individuals. Our national debt towers over us, and our capital lies idle in the banks. And as a kind of explanation for this (but really as an excuse) we are told that the country has reached the limits of its growth and that the future has less to offer than the past. This, we are told, is the reason why power has been taken from us and placed in the hands of a few planners (whom we have not elected) in Washington. The increase in government power has thus been rationalized into a whole philosophy. It is a philosophy of defeat. We do not believe in it at all, yet its presence in government offices must be accepted as profoundly significant. For it indicates that the men to whom we have surrendered our power *have acquired a vested interest in depression.*

Now in seeking a solution to this problem it is necessary to avoid looking backward at what the Republicans did, or backward at what the Democrats have done more recently. We, the people, know that the solutions to the future do not lie in the past, whether remote or recent, except in a very limited sense. What we need is a new outlook, a new way of getting at things. Some of the recent reforms must be modified in order to protect our power; other, new reforms may have to be introduced. For instance, there has grown up a new concept of public welfare. Our new outlook must include this.

The need for . . . public works is not unique in this country. Warfare aside, it has been felt and answered by every civilized government in the world today, and some governments have gone much further than the New Deal, without disrupting their economies and without a philosophy of defeat. We, too, must be able to do that. We need also a new kind of budget, a new concept of the government's responsibility toward the taxpayers. We need a new foreign policy. In short, we must redesign a governmental system that, in view of our progress in other fields, has become obsolete. We do not want a New Deal any more. We want a New World.

Will the President Draft Himself?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

One week ahead of the opening of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on July 15, there is only one political question being discussed in the capital: Will President Roosevelt draft himself for a third term?

It is accurate to say that if the President runs again, the race will have large elements of a self-draft because his careful silence has encouraged his supporters to line up delegates in behalf of his re-nomination and the continued withholding of his decision has so discouraged every other aspirant that the party is at the moment without a publicized or conspicuous candidate outside Mr. Roosevelt himself.

Thus by keeping the nomination available for himself to the very last second, apparently because of the gravity and fluidity of world events, the President has, whether consciously or not, placed the Democratic Party in the position of feeling that it must, for political reasons alone, turn again to Mr. Roosevelt or face defeat this fall.

The practical question, therefore, is not whether the President will accept re-nomination but whether he can keep from accepting it because of the events which have grown out of his own strategy. Can he, will he, does he desire to step aside? Some correspondents profess to know. Most correspondents have a decided opinion (don't tell anyone, but these opinions just about cancel themselves out). Unless I saw it in Mr. Roosevelt's own handwriting, I would urge that no one be dogmatic.

* * *

While Mr. Roosevelt will probably not make known his decision until next week, it is useful to note that, particularly with the Republican nomination of Wendell Willkie, there are two divergent and formidable sets of factors which the President must have weighed or is still weighing, whatever action he takes.

Those who believe the President must stand for a third term urge these considerations:

1. However the war comes out, hard and complex world problems are going to force themselves on the United States and the entire Western Hemisphere for years to come, the President's grasp of international affairs and his eight years' experience in the White House have particularly equipped him to cope with them.

2. Since Mr. Willkie has stated that he intends to make the whole philosophy of the New Deal one of the paramount and direct issues in the campaign, can anyone but the President meet that challenge so that the decision will be clear-cut. Mr. Willkie doesn't think so and invites Mr. Roosevelt to run.

3. While the Republican platform and Mr. Willkie himself have affirmed that the Republicans have no intention of throwing over the social legislation of the New Deal, will the Republican leadership be able to preserve it against the more conservative forces within the party?

4. The Democratic Party has no other formidable candidate even if President Roosevelt does not wish to run again; and even if the war emergency doesn't demand that he run, the Willkie emergency does. Having kept his own decision late in order to have freedom of choice, it is now too late for there to be any but one choice.

* * *

Those who believe that the President will not stand for a third term and consider that the circumstances no longer require it, urge these considerations:

1. No President has shown more awareness of the place of his Administration in the perspective of history than Mr. Roosevelt, and he is conscious that a third term, itself a wrench to American institutions, would more likely be an anti-climax than a fitting denouement to eight years of bold leadership.

2. None of the President's real objectives are at stake in the coming campaign. Mr. Willkie and the Democratic candidate will undoubtedly be at one on foreign policy. Defense, already in the direct hands of Republicans—Mr. Stimson, Colonel Knox, soon to be Secretaries of War and Navy, and Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Stettinius, chief members of the defense commission, would not suffer by Mr. Willkie's election.

3. Through force of circumstances and irrespective of party victory, the next four years must bring sacrifices by all classes, not extensions of peacetime social gains. Is there then, any circumstance which requires Mr. Roosevelt to run against his will? If the war emergency does not demand that he run, is it wise or necessary to cut away one more barrier against dictatorship by undermining the American anti-third term tradition?

4. One of the most highly regarded senators on the hill has told close friends that Mr. Roosevelt has confided to him that he most earnestly wishes to be relieved of the strain of the Presidency.

* * *

These are the factors which make up the President's perplexing equation. Perhaps he has already resolved his dilemma and when he announces his resolve it will be interesting to see what circumstances weighed heaviest in his decision.

Compulsory vs. Voluntary Service

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The demand for greater national defense must not be made an excuse for Congress to pass laws which will do away with individual liberty. Any defense program built on compulsion in any branch will defeat the very purpose for which it is established, namely, to preserve the American way of living. Compulsory military training has no place in a democracy. What right has any man or woman to decide what is to be the destiny of other human beings without even getting his ideas on the subject? No individual or group of individuals is capable of knowing just where each person should serve in this defense program. Each citizen of the United States should have the privilege to decide this for himself. To assure a righteous morale and the best service, we need the co-operation of all the people and their good will. If individuals are forced to do against their will what someone who hardly knows them decides they should do, there will be dissension and the lack of a right attitude.

The very suggestion that there is need for such a law implies that democracy is a failure, that our people will not arise to the occasion unless compelled by law. Any congressman who votes for compulsory military training of any kind is sanctioning a state of affairs where there is no longer "liberty and justice for all."

Shaker Heights, Ohio — BETTY KENT

Compulsory Training Needed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I add my word of thanks for your stand in regard to the European struggle.

In the first world war I served as drill sergeant both here and in France for two years, and I know that true preparedness for America must come through compulsory military training. To throw an army of raw enlisted or drafted men into a struggle such as we have seen in France would be criminal negligence. Stiff military discipline would do the younger generation good, besides being a much-needed defense measure.

Boston — HILMER F. SANDER

Mr. Willkie for President

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the last four years or more, nearly all political speeches by prominent Republicans, as well as some not so prominent, have stressed the point that what this country needs is some honest men in public office who know how business, industry and agriculture should be administered.

What could be more logical, then, than the nomination of Mr. Willkie for President? Isn't he just what the speakers have been praying for? The fact that he is now campaigning against the Administration he once espoused is the best kind of proof that he is more to be supported for the courage of his convictions than those perennial Republicans who inherited their political labels and narrow-minded bias.

Wollaston, Mass. — WALTER P. ABELL

Conqueror and Conquered

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us go back to fundamentals. Two and two still make four. Universal law, man's greatest benefactor, still rules above all rulers.

According to Dr. Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, the determinants of civilization are, (1) climate, (2) language, (3) religion, little of which any conqueror can change.

So, courage! The grandeur that was Greece, the glory that was Rome, the elegance that was France, still do live today, and will live—forever.

Washington — C. B. PHILIBERT